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Tuesday, March 27, 1973
Chaitra 6, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 27, 1973/Chaitra 6, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Request by West Bengal Government for Central Assistance to save Digha Township

†

*481 SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have asked for Central assistance in 1973-74 for the implementation of measures suggested by the Beach Erosion Board for emergency work to be taken up to save Digha township before the rainy season, and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The scheme for protection of Digha Town based on the suggestions made by the Beach Erosion Board has not so far been received from the State Government of West Bengal Request for financial assistance during 1973 74 for carrying out emergency works of Digha has also not been received.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH May I know if the hon Minister is aware, being an expert on this subject, that this erosion is a continuous process and over the years it has threatened the very existence of the only seaside resort in West Bengal, and the erosion last year was particularly serious ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) Yes, there has been erosion in Digha for a number of years and in recent times it has been severe

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH May I know from the hon. Minister what the Central Government, on its own, propose to do about this erosion in Digha ?

DR K L RAO The Ministry of Irrigation and Power sent the Beach Erosion Board to inspect the site and make recommendations and give technical advice to West Bengal Government, and they have done that.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY In view of the hon Minister's statement that there is a Beach Erosion Board, may I know from the hon Minister whether any specific suggestions were sent by Beach Erosion Board to the Central Government and if so, what are those suggestions ? Secondly, may I know whether the Central Government has taken any particular step on its own to stop such erosion in a recurring manner ?

DR K L RAO The Beach Erosion Board inspected the site on the 28th December 1972 and submitted its recommendations The recommendation is that the beach should be nourished continuously by sand pumped by sand

pumps so as to make up for the loss in the sand in the beach. It will take some time to procure the sand pump. They have also suggested construction of sea walls at vulnerable points to protect a few selected regions as a temporary measure.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is the Central Government aware of the enquiry made by some experts from IIT, Kharagpur, during the region of Dr. B. C. Roy and if so, what were their recommendations and may I know whether the Central Government has taken note of those things ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am not aware of those recommendations. But prior to the Board's recommendations, the West Bengal Government's technical experts have done some work to protect Digha. They constructed *ballas* they also put some plantations—cashewnut trees, but it has been found that all these have not proved successful and they have been washed out.

Assistance to Kerala for Medium irrigation and Power Projects

*482. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide additional funds outside the plan for the execution of certain medium irrigation and power projects in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the total assistance proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). There are seven major irrigation projects under construction at present in Kerala. The Kerala Government had sought a special central assistance of Rs. 3 crores, outside the plan framework, for the Kuttiyadi, Periyar Valley, Chithurpuzha, Pamba and Kanhirapuzha projects. It was not possible to agree to this request.

The question of providing some special assistance to selected major irrigation projects in the country, whose accelerated construction can help to create significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years is being looked into by the Planning Commission. The requirements of the Periyal Valley, Pamba and Kallada projects are being considered by them in this context.

A special central assistance of Rs. 3 crores was given during 1972-73 for the Iddiki Project; it was also agreed to provide Rs. 2·7 crores for the anti-sea erosion works in the State.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : In his statement the Minister has stated that the Government is not in a position to give special financial assistance to the State Government to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. May I know whether it is on the ground that these projects are not important or whether the quantum of assistance required is excessive ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : They are not unimportant projects. They are very important projects for the State of Kerala as also for India. We are also fully aware of the importance of these projects. But, if in any particular case, financial assistance is not given, it is purely due to financial stringency and the demands of other projects.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Is the Government aware of the discontent prevailing among the people of Kerala over the delay in commissioning these projects and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to execute these projects early ?

DR. K L RAO As I submitted the Government attach very great importance to the completion of these projects as early as possible and with that end in view, they proposed allotment of some extra money to some of these projects like Pampa Kallada and the Periyar Valley But, it has not been finalised and it is under consultation with the Planning Commission

Controversy over Construction of Thein Dam

*483 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is controversy over the conceding of the right to construct Thein Dam to the Central Government, which figured in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha of March 1 1973, and

(b) if so the exact position in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) Apart from certain news paper reports on the proceedings in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha no such controversy has been brought to our notice In view of the complex inter-State and Constitutional issues involved, the Chief Ministers of the concerned States at a meeting held on the 24th December, 1972, had decided that the scheme should be taken up by the Centre for execution

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the Minister's statement, may I invite his kind attention to the statement of the Punjab Chief Minister in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha regarding the conceding of this dam to the Centre by the then Akali government I want to know what is the exact position in this regard

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) I am not aware of that particular statement But the question one has to remember is that the Thein Dam is being built at a place where one bank is in Punjab and the other bank is in Jammu & Kashmir According to the rules as prevailing now, nobody can acquire land in Jammu and Kashmir except the Jammu and Kashmir Government or the Central Government and therefore the project has got to be done either by the Jammu and Kashmir Government or by the Government of India and the decision of the Chief Ministers was that the dam will be constructed by the Central Government

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It is not a question of the constitutional position, it is a question of the factual position May I invite the attention of the hon Minister for Irrigation & Power to the fact that there is a privilege issue that was raised in the Punjab Assembly on this very important issue ?

DR K L RAO As I submitted, I am not aware of the particular proceedings

श्री दरबारा सिंह सवाल यह है कि वहां उठा या नहीं उठा लेकिन पोजीशन क्या है, किसने टेक ओवर कर लिया, गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने, यह वहां झगड़ा रहा है लेकिन इस डिसप्यूट को आप तय कब करेंगे ? सवाल यह है जो टेक ओवर किया है सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने, क्या अकाली गवर्नमेन्ट के किसी मिनिस्टर ने इस बात के लिए सजेशन भेजा था या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I do not follow exactly what the hon. Member said. Thein Dam scheme is a very complicated scheme. Water comes from Himachal Pradesh. The dam is located at a place in Jammu and Kashmir on one side and Punjab on the other side and the submersion of areas is in Jammu and Kashmir, mostly in Jammu and Kashmir and some areas in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh also will be submerged. There are a lot of claimants to the water.

The Chief Ministers, in order to ensure that the project may be undertaken early and not wait for a decision to be taken, agreed to have the project processed and taken up for execution by the Centre. What we want is that the project should be started at the earliest possible time.

So far as the Central Government is involved, the necessary discussions are being held with the concerned Ministries at the Centre as to how far this can be taken up as a central project.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : श्री दरबारा सिंह ने जो सवाल किया उसका जवाब आपने अभी तक नहीं दिया है । सवाल यह है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो फैसला करना था वह कर दिया है कि इतना रुपया सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने देना है और इतना रुपया हम देंगे लेकिन सेन्ट्रल ने टेक ओवर कर लिया है या नहीं, अगर नहीं किया है तो कितनी देर में करेंग और कितनी देर में कांस्ट्रक्शन शुरू होगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted already in reply to an earlier question, the matter is under consideration between the concerned Ministries as to whether the Centre should finance the entire project . . .(*Interruptions*) It is a Rs. 90 crores project and to what extent the Centre can take up the burden is under consideration.

Setting up of a Sulphuric Acid Plant in Rohtas District

*484. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted to him for setting up a Sulphuric Acid Plant at Amjhur in Rohtas District (Bihar); and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have been approached for setting up a Sulphuric Acid and Triple Superphosphate plant at Amjhore based on low grade pyrites available there. The P&D Division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India which has been asked to do a feasibility study is exploring the possibilities of acquiring the necessary know-how for roasting of such low grade pyrites before the question of manufacture of sulphuric acid and fertilizers based on these pyrites is considered. According to available indications, pyrittic shales with low sulphur content have not so far been used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार के पास अभी तक कोई जांच रिपोर्ट आयी है या नहीं ? यदि आयी है तो वह रिपोर्ट क्या है और क्या यह सही है कि जो वहां पाइराइट्स है उस में फ़ौसफ़ेट की मात्रा ज्यादा है ? तो सरकार इस की जांच करा कर तुरन्त कोई निर्णय लेगी ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इस में कुछ कठिनाई है । अभी तक जो स्टडी की गयी है उस में कुछ पौइंट्स सामने आये हैं जिन पर अभी तक सिद्धान्त रूप में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । एक पौइंट तो यह है कि जो

पाइराइट चाहते हैं उसमें सल्फर का कन्टेन्ट, 33 परसेंट होना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे यहां जो पाइराइट्स मिला है, जो कि अतिरिक्त 3,500 टन प्रति दिन निकाल सकते हैं उस का जो सल्फर कटेंट है वह 20 परसेंट है। इस में एक सब से बडी रुकावट यह है कि कैसे लो ग्रेड पाइराइट्स को जला कर उस में सल्फ्यूरिक ऐसिड निकाला जाय। इस के बारे में हम ने अभी तक कोई तरकीब नही निकाली है और इसकी जाच कर रहे है। चारो तरफ दुनिया मे लो ग्रेड पाइराइट्स को रोस्ट कर के उससे कैसे सल्फ्यूरिक ऐसिड बनाया जाता है इस की कोई जानकारी हमे नही मिली है। और दूसरा कारण भी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि वह दूसरा कारण क्या है ? और बिहार मे सिंदरी का कारखाना है जिस से आन्ध्रा, बगाल को खाद मिलती है, और बिहार कृषि प्रधान सूबा है तो वहा खाद की बडी कमी है और मन्त्री जी बिहार के राज्यपाल भी रह चुके है इसलिये वहा की गरीबी को देखते हुए, किसानो की हालत को देखते हुए इस योजना के बारे मे जल्दी करेंगे?

श्री दबकान्त बरुआ स्पीकर साहब, दूसरा कारण यह है कि सिंदरी मे जो सल्फ्यूरिक ऐसिड का प्लान्ट बन रहा है, उससे जो सिंथेटिक जिप्सम निकलेगा वह सिंद्री फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री से इस्तेमाल किया जायगा। लेकिन अमझोर मे माइट शिफ्ट होती है तो करीब पाच लाख टन के जो सिन्थेटिक जिप्सम निकलेगा उस को फिर अमझोर मे सिन्द्री लाना पडेगा, इस का भी प्रबन्ध करना पडेगा। अमझोर रेलवे स्टेशन से 40 किलोमीटर दूर है जिस के लिये रेलवे लाइन बनानी पडेगी। जो सल्फ्यूरिक ऐसिड और फौसफेरिक ऐसिड का प्लान्ट सिन्द्री मे बनाया है, उस को शिफ्ट करने में उसकी ट्रान्सिपमेंट कौस्ट चार करोड रु० ज्यादा हो जायगी। यह बात सही है कि बिहार मे खाद की कमी है, और जितना चाहिये उतना उत्पादन नही हो पाया है । लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि बिहार मे बरौनी मे जो फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री बन रही है मेरे ख्याल मे शीघ्र ही उस का काम शुरू हो जायगा । इस के अलावा एक और कोल बैस्ड फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री बिहार मे लगाने की सोच रहे है ।

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant at Korba in District Bilaspur, M.P.

†

*485 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO·
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have finalised a proposal to set up a fertiliser plant at Korba in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project, and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) (a) The setting up of a fertilizer project at Korba was originally approved in principle and the Fertilizer Corporation of India was subsequently asked to take some preliminary steps for acquisition of land, provision of infrastructure facilities and other services like water, power, etc for this project.

(b) and (c) The project is designed to produce 228,000 tonnes of nitrogen According to the present estimates, the project is expected to cost Rs 119 50 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 27 10 crores. The project could be expected to be completed by about the middle of the Fifth Plan

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : What are the various factors which favoured the selection of the site of this fertiliser plant at Korba ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is based on coal and coal is available in that part of the country.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : कोरबा फ़र्टिलाइज़र प्लान्ट को चौथी योजना के अन्त तक पूरा होना था और उत्पादन आरम्भ करना था । लेकिन आप ने बताया कि पांचवी योजना के किसी चरण में पूरा करेंगे। उस की भी कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं बतायी है । तो क्या 1975–76 या 1976–77 में कोई निश्चित अवधि में आप शुरू कर सकेंगे ? विलम्ब का क्या कारण है जिससे चौथी योजना में पूरा नहीं हुआ और पांचवीं योजना मे अब इस योजना को ले जा रहे है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरूआ : यह सिद्धान्त रूप में तय हो गया है कि कोरबा में कोल बेस्ड प्लान्ट फ़र्टिलाइज़र का बनाया जाय, जो कि बन रहा है । यह हमारे लिये नया नही है । एक राम गुन्डम और तालचेर में बनाना शुरू कर दिया है और कोरबा मे भी बनाने का निर्णय हो गया है । लेकिन अभी उस के लिये फ़ौरेन ऐक्सचेंज की तलाश कर रहे है । जब उस का प्रबन्ध हो जायगा तो हम उस का काम भी शुरू कर देंगे ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What are the reasons for the delay in the setting up of this fertiliser plant ? Long ago this plant was contemplated by Government because in Korba inferior coal is available. A German team was invited which gave a complete and comprehensive report, and it was intended to fulfil the demand for fertiliser in the country. How much money was spent in the preliminary study ? I want a complete answer.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : It is difficult to give a complete answer about a very incomplete project. The Cabinet approved it with principle on 28-8-69.

The Cabinet approved all the three projects in principle, and decided that the question of phasing of Korba project might be settled by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission who were consulted in the matter agreed that the implementation of Kobra might be considered as soon as sufficient advance has been made on other projects by way of arranging foreign exchange and other requirements. After arranging the foreign exchange requirements for Talcher and Ramagundam in January, 1972, Government finally decided that the Korba project should also be implemented immediately. As I said, the possibility of getting foreign exchange is being explored.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : How much money, in the preliminary stage, was squandered ? I say squandered in the sense that crores of rupees were spent. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pandey, I am also there in the picture.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने थोड़े से समय में ही बहुत अच्छे काम किये हैं, लेकिन खाद्य की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है । इस को देखते हुए क्या फर्टिलाइजर के और अधिक कारखाने लगाने का विचार है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के सलादीपुरा में, जहां बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पाइराइट अवैलेबल है, क्या कोई फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना लगाने का निर्णय मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न तो मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में है, हां, अगर यह कारखाना उठा कर आप राजस्थान ले जाना चाहते हैं तो बात दूसरी है ।

श्री नायूराम अहिरवार आज मध्य प्रदेश मे सब से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और वहा पर पैडी और गेहू की खेती मे काफी प्रगति हुई है। वहा पर सिचाई के साधन भी उपलब्ध किये जा रहे है। जहा इतनी मात्रा मे फर्टिलाइजर कन्ज्यूम किया जाता है वहा पर जल्दी से जल्दी कारखाना लगाने मे सरकार क्यो देर कर रही है। क्यो इसके लिये जल्दी फौरेन एक्सचेंज नही दिया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले भी यही सवाल हुआ था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर मे बतलाया कि अगर विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी तो हम जल्दी काम आरम्भ कर देंगे और इस के लिये प्रयास किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार का क्या अनुमान है कि विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने मे कितना समय लगेगा, और यह काम अब किस स्थिति मे है ? जब यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा तो इस देश की कितनी आवश्यकता पूरी होगी और कितनी कमी रह जायेगी ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। रुपया मिल जाय तो वह जल्दी ही पूरा हो सकता है, नही तो देरी भी हो सकती है। यह तो परभ्रागत धनम् वाली बात है। दूसरे के हाथ मे रुपया है। लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि बाकी फर्टिलाइजर कारखानो मे जितना टाइम लगा है उस से अधिक टाइम लगने का कोई कारण नही है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो यह फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री बनने वाली है उससे सारे हिन्दुस्तान का काम नहीं चलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश मे 2 लाख 28 हजार टन नाइट्रोजन का प्रोडक्शन होगा। इस के माने है कि उसका दुगुना यूरिया बनने जा रहा है। इससे सारे देश का काम नही चलेगा, हा, कुछ मदद हो सकेगी। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि मध्य प्रदेश की जो माग है उस का अधिकाश पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के पहले भाग का उत्तर नही आया। मत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि विदेशी मुद्रा मिले इस के लिये वह प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या प्रयास कर रहे है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह प्रयास कर रहे है। लोगो से मिलते जुलते होगे और क्या कर सकते हैं ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य मै मत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस सत्य की ओर दिलाता हू कि अमरीका और योरप मे केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर के इस्तेमाल से निश्चित समय के बाद वहा की जमीने बन्जर होती जा रही है। वह इस नतीजे पर पहुचे है

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप किस तरफ चल पडे ? यह तो बन्जर को ठीक करने का सवाल है, इस को बाद मे देखा जायगा।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य इस पर अमरीका और योरप मे बडे बडे आर्टिकल्स लिखे जा चुके हैं और इसी कारण वह अपने देश मे बोन मील तेजी से मगा रहे है और उस की मात्रा तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। इन तमाम तथ्यो को सामने रखते हुए जहा आप कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर की ओर जा रहे हैं जिस से पश्चिमी दुनिया उकता गई है, उस के स्थान पर क्या आप बोन मील के सदुपयोग, गोबर की खाद के सदुपयोग या पक्षी की खाद के सदुपयोग की ओर तेजी से जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो बात कारखाने की है । अगर पत्तियों के बारे में पूछना है तो अलग प्रश्न पूछिये ?

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : In view of the fact that the present requirements of fertilisers all over the country are in the nature of composite fertilisers in granulated form, may I ask the hon. Minister as to whether these factories that are going to be set up in Korba visualise this demand in the future and whether this would also create facilities so that the composite granulated fertilisers containing both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers would be available from that factory or not ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : So far as my information goes, this fertiliser project is meant for the production of nitrogenous fertilisers.

Re. S. Q. No. 486.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri N. R. Vekaria Absent.

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Absent.

SHRI SOM CHAND SOLANKI : Sir, may I put the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not possible unless second round comes.

SHRI SOM CHAND SOLANKI : Sir you have got the power to allow it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got that power. You must be careful enough to bring Shri Arvind Patel to the House. Now, Chaudhry Dalip Singh. He is absent.

Shri M. C. Daga.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों पर दण्ड

*488. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जून, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न विभागों में विभिन्न पदों पर काम करने वाले कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों में दण्डित किया गया है ; और

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें किन-किन अपराधों के लिए क्या-क्या दण्ड दिये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार के आरोपों की सतर्कता संगठन द्वारा की गयी जांच के आधार पर हुई कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप 30 जून, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सत्तर कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया । इन के अलावा सात कर्मचारियो को चेतावनी दी गयी । जो दण्ड दिये गये उनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	दण्ड का स्वरूप	संख्या
1.	चेतावनी	7*
2.	निन्दा	2
3.	वेतन से वसूली	1
4.	वेतन वृद्धियां रोकना	63
5	पास / सुविधा टिकट आदेशों का बन्द करना	3
6.	अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति	1

*रेल कर्मचारी अनुशासन और अपील नियमों के अधीन चेतावनी, विभागिक दण्डों में शामिल नहीं है ।

2. लेकिन उपर्युक्त सत्तर मामलों में से कुछ में, अनुशासन की कार्यवाहियों में जो आरोप साबित हुए उनमें केवल प्रशासकीय अनियमिताएं, चूक और इसी तरह के अपराध शामिल थे। साबित हुए आरोपों और दण्ड आदि का ब्यौरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : This is the answer which the hon. Minister has given. मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उस का उत्तर तो है नहीं कि किन-किन अधिकारियों को किस-किस पोस्ट पर कितनी सजा दी और उन के क्या आफेन्सेज थे। अगर यहां पर प्रश्न को उत्तर इन्कम्प्लीट देना है तो इस को आगे के लिये डेफर किया जाये।

As regards the second part of my question, the names of the persons and the nature of the charges for which they were punished etc. have not been mentioned.

MR.SPEAKER : Let him explain. Will you please sit down ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसका तो उत्तर है नहीं। मैं ने तो अखबारों में पढ़ लिया था कि आप ने किस को क्या सजा दी।

SHRI PILOO MODY : The only possible way is to ask the Government to reply to this next week.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : In the statement I have stated that particulars of charges proved, penalties etc. are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House. Whatever information was available I have brought it to the House and I have already given an assurance that it will be laid on the table of the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will you allow some supplementaries ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even if there is no reply forthcoming, the Members have got the right to ask supplementaries. You will kindly sit down. Let Shri Daga ask the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is from an official record. If notice is sent to the General Manager only to get the information, that is not quite sufficient.

SHRI PILOO MODY : By the time the information is collected, the matter might have been forgotteon.

MR SPEAKER : When he lays the reply on the Table, I think I will allow a half-hour discussion on it. There is no other way out.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I will require about 2 weeks' time.

MR SPEAKER : I have no objection to this question being repeated after two weeks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि अगले दो सप्ताह के प्रश्न वैलट हो चुके हैं। क्या आप यह आश्वासन देंगे कि यह प्रश्न फिर मौखिक उत्तर के लिए आ जायेगा, वर्ना हम इस पर चर्चा नहीं कर सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बारे में सोचूंगा।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH : When he comes to the House next time he should be able to give us a comparative statement covering other Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot add to the scope of the question.

Next question.

Foreign Technicians Engaged in O. & N.G.C.

*490. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign technicians engaged in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to replace them by Indian technicians ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH):

(a) As on 1-3-73, a total of 17 foreign technicians were engaged by the O. & N.G.C. of these, 8 are scheduled to go back before the end of this month.

(b) Indian technicians are working in close association with the Soviet experts and are acquiring experience which will eventually enable them to replace the Soviet experts.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमान्, हमे उम्मीद थी कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अन्तर्गत जो विदेशी टेकनीशन काम कर रहे है, हम उन्हें स्थानान्तरित कर सकेंगे और उन की जगह पर अपने टेकनीशन लगा सकेगें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किया है और इस में कितना समय लगेगा, जब हम उन को कह सकेंगे कि आप जाइये और अपने टेकनीशन्ज को कह सकेंगे कि आप काम कीजिए ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : जिस काम के लिए सोवियत एक्सपर्टस आये थे, उस में काफ़ी तरक्की हुई है और वे लोग प्रस्थान कर रहे हैं । लेकिन हम जो नये काम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उन में जहां फ़ौरन एक्सपर्टस की एडवाइस की जरूरत होगी, वहां उन को बुलाना पड़ेगा । आना और जाना, ये दोनों काम साथ-साथ चलते रहेंगे ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : हम ने विदेशी टेकनीशनो को यहां बुलाया और वे काम कर रहे हैं । क्या उन के साथ कोई ऐसा समझौता था कि अमुक अवधि के बाद उन को जाना होगा?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ ऐसा तो नही था, लेकिन यह जरूर था कि जब हमारे टेकनीशन काम सीख लेगें और हमे बाहर के एक्सपर्ट्स की जरूरत नही होगी, तो वे प्रस्थान करेगे ।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: May I know how many Soviet experts are engaged in the Bombay-High Offshore Drilling and how longthey are going to stay?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ: बम्बई-हाई में आफशोर ड्रिलिंग के लिए जो सोवियत एक्सपर्ट आये उन की फ़िगर तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नही है, लेकिन वे बहुत ज्यादा नही है, क्योकि इस मामले में हम ने सोवियत यूनियन के साथ ज्यादा काम नहीं किया है । अलिया-बेट में ड्रिलिंग के लिए कुछ एक्सपर्ट आये थे ।

श्री शारखंडे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे हमारे देश में जो विदेशी टेकनीशन काम कर रहे थे, उन में से किस देश के कितने टेकनीशन थे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : आयल एंड नैचरल गैस कमीशन में इस समय यह सब एक्सपर्ट सोवियत यूनियन के हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो विदेशी टेकनीशन भारत में बुलाये गये, उन की योग्यता क्या थी । क्या उस योग्यता के लोग अपने देश मे नही पाये गये या अपने देश के टेकनीशनों की उपेक्षा की गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कद के छोटे थे या बडे थे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : उन को इस लिए लाया गया था, क्योंकि हमारे पास ऐसे आदमी नही थे । हम ने उन को जिस काम पर लगाया, वह मैं बता देता हू : चीफ़ इजीनियर आन ड्रिलिग, सीनियर इजीनियर आन ड्रिलिग, ड्रिलिंग मास्टर, ड्रिलर, एसिस्टेंट ड्रिलर-कम-टापमैन, सीनियर इजीनियर आन डीजल्ज एड ड्रिलिग एक्विपमेंट, सीनियर मड इजीनियर, इजीनियर फार फिशिग एड लिक्विडेटिंग काम्प्लिकेशन्ज इन वैल्ज व्हाइल ड्रिलिग, चीफ इजीनियर आन प्राडक्शन (फ़ार आर्टिफिशल लिफ्ट एड स्टिमुलेशन आफ़ वैल्ज), टाप-लेवल कानसल्टेन्ट आन पेट्रोलियम जियोलोजी इत्यादि ।

(राज्यो में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण)

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*491. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण मे राज्यवार कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों में, विशेषकर बिहार में, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की गति बहुत धीमी रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) अद्यतन प्रगति रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों (1969–72) के दौरान देश मे विद्युतीकृत गावो तथा अर्जित पंप सेटो की राज्य-वार संख्या उपाबध मे दिखाई जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) 12 राज्यो मे ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति अखिल भारतीय औसत 23.4 प्रतिशत से कम है । बिहार तथा कुल अन्य राज्यो के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण मे अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ जाने का मुख्य कारण विद्युत् के सामान्य विकास मे पिछड़ेपन के साथ साथ यथेष्ट पारेषण तथा वितरण प्रणालियो के अभाव और वित्तीय स्रोतों पर दबाव है । हालांकि बिहार इन 12 राज्यों में से एक है, फिर भी इस राज्य में, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विद्युतीकरण की गति अखिल धीमी नही रही है ।

उपाबन्ध

क्रम सं०	राज्य	विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों की संख्या		ऊर्जित पंप सेटों की संख्या	
		1-4-69 को	1969-72 के दौरान	1-4-69 को	1969-72 के दौरान
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश .	5,535	3,717	1,23,167	99,300
2.	असम . .	331	339	55	50
3.	बिहार . .	6,350	1,963	50,005	23,377
4.	गुजरात . .	2,869	1,837	42,085	37,817
5.	हरियाणा . .	1,464	4,627	45,385	55,848
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश .	2,191	1,058	306	293
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर .	614	121	162	155
8.	केरल . .	1,137	131	13,909	14,372
9.	मध्य प्रदेश . .	2,754	6,033	24,631	65,945
10.	महाराष्ट्र . .	9,450	4,211	1,24,981	1,14,934
11.	मणिपुर . .	153	34	..	..
12.	मेघालय . .	48	23	..	..
13.	मैसूर . .	7,255	2,820	91,826	58,412
14.	नागालैंड . .	41	36	..	1
15.	उड़ीसा . .	821	2,789	477	592

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	पंजाब	5,018	1,348	59,112	37,628
17	राजस्थान .	2,075	1,948	18,362	30,835
18	तमिल नाडु .	9,472	3,365	4,10,119	1,84,493
19	त्रिपुरा . .	48	37	2	23
20	उत्तर प्रदेश .	12,926	10,829	75,659	84,663
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,433	895	1,199	291
	कुल (राज्य)	72,985	48,161	10,81,442	8,08,129
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	737	211	7,307	3,817
	कुल—अखिल भारत .	73,722	48,372	10,88,749	8,11,946

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण मे राज्यवार कितनी प्रगति हुई है और क्या कुछ राज्यो मे, विशेषकर बिहार मे, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की गति बहुत धीमी रही है । उत्तर मे बताया गया है, "बिहार तथा कुछ अन्य राज्यो के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण मे अपेक्षाकृत पिछडे जाने का मुख्य कारण विद्युत के सामान्य विकास मे पिछडेपन के साथ साथ यथेष्ठ पारेषण तथा वितरण प्रणालियो का अभाव और वित्तीय स्रोतो पर दबाव है ।" अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खेद का विषय है कि आजादी के 26 वर्ष के बाद भी हम विद्युतीकरण मे आत्मनिर्भर नही हो सके हैं और उस के कारण बिहार तथा अन्य प्रान्तो में जो सोना उगलने वाली जमीन है, हम उस से पूरा लाभ नही उठा पा रहे है । उत्तर मे यह भी कहा गया है कि 12 राज्यो मे ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति अखिल भारतीय औसत 23 4 प्रतिशत से कम है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस कमी का क्या कारण है, विद्युतीकरण मे तेजी लाने के मार्ग मे कौन सी बाधा आ रही है, इस सम्बन्ध मे प्रगति करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है और उस योजना की क्या रूपरेखा है ।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : 10 years ago, the number of pumping sets electrified in the country was 3 lakhs. Today it is 21 lakhs. If that is not progress, what else can be progress ? Every year, we are adding at the rate of 2 to 3 lakhs pumping sets. Rural electrification is receiving extreme priority. Out of Rs.150 crores earmarked for emergency food production, Rs. 70 crores have been given for rural electrification. If in a particular State the pace of progress has not been much it is more because of the difficulties of that particular State. Otherwise, the highest possible priority is being given for rural electrification.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : उत्तर के आखिर में कहा गया है कि बिहार के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण में पिछड जाने का मुख्य कारण वित्तीय स्रोतों पर दबाव भी है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1949 में विकास के सम्बन्ध मे सम्पूर्ण देश में बिहार का स्थान चौथा था, किन्तु अब वह 17वी पोजीशन पर पहुंच गया है, जिस का कारण उस के वित्तीय स्रोतों पर दबाव है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस दबाव को दूर करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को अधिक से अधिक धनराशि देगी, ताकि वह ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में अधिक सफल हो सके ।

DR. K. L. RAO : For Bihar we have allocated more money from the Rural Electrification Corporation; nearly 17 crores have been allotted. The question is one of doing the work in Bihar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : According to the statement given by the Central Water and Power Commission, Rural Electrification Directorate, on 3-12-1971, the percentage of villages electrified in Assam was 2·75, Bihar 11·79, Orissa 2·71 and West Bengal 7·89. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, since then, what percentage of villages has been electrified in these States till todate?

DR. K. L. RAO : This has been given in the Annexure to the statement—the number of villages electrified....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wanted the percentage.

DR. K. L. RAO : The percentage is, Assam 3·3, Orissa 10·7 and West Bengal 12·7.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What a progress !

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI From the statement it appears that, so far as Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura are concerned, only about 1,010 villages have been electrified, which is an insignificant figure compared not only to the total electrification in the country but also to the different other States. In these regions, there is no dearth of power development; there is only dearth of adequate transmission and distribution system. Keeping all these aspects in view, may I know what steps Government of India are taking to provide adequate transmission and distribution system to these States which are suffering greatly for dearth of rural electrification.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that there is some amount of power available—not very much, but adequate amount of power available in these States. But the main difficulty is in regard to distribution system. We are asking the States to submit schemes for distribution system, so that these may be sanctioned.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजली की खपत का जहां तक प्रश्न है

आल इंडिया का एवरेज जहां 88 है वहां बिहार का 8 यूनिट है और रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का जहां तक प्रश्न है वहां रूरल एरिया में बहुत से स्थानों पर बिजली पहुंच भी नहीं पाई है, तो वैसी हालत में इस तरह के इम्बैलेंस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

DR K L RAO Preference is given to those projects particularly which are in backward areas where the rural electrification is poor, and extra money is being allotted by the Rural Electrification Corporation

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Keeping in mind the acute shortage or crisis at present both as respects generation as well as transmission what is the target laid down in the Fifth Plan period for electrification of villages *i e* number of additional villages proposed to be electrified?

DR K L RAO We expect the present shortage will not prevail in an acute form in the coming years I hope better conditions will prevail and monsoon conditions will be there in another three months But keeping in view our very heavy electrification programme, the availability of power will have to be kept in kind

With regard to our target for the Fifth Plan period, it is not finalised But our idea is to add another 1 31 lakh villages for electrification and 25 lakh pumping sets

SHRI S N. MISRA Is there any specific reason why the south has been preferred to the north for more electrification ?

DR K. L. RAO Actually, we are not aware of this distinction at all All that has happened is this I should give credit to the Tamil Nadu Government They have done wonderfully well. That is why they are ahead in this They gave priority to it in previous years when things were very very cheap For example, out of 21 lakh pumping sets, Tamil Nadu alone has 6 lakhs They went ahead with it while other areas are lagging behind

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Some States like Assam, Bihar and West Bengal are suffering for want of power May I know what amount they gave to West Bengal for rural electrification in the last three years and has the amount been fully utilised ?

DR K L RAO The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned Rs 29 crores to UP and the next largest amout Rs 21 crores has been given to West Bengal

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Was it spent or not ?

DR K L RAO Money once sanctioned will be given It will depend upon the progress of the work The work is proceeding

SHRI SAMAR GUHA The figures given by the hon Minister in regard to the number of villages electrified and the number of pump sets energised show a fantastic disparity between different States To give an example, if we take the Eastern States and compare them with others, Andhra has got 900 times more pumpsets energised, Maharashtra has 1,000 times more pumpsets energised, Tamil Nadu has 1,000 times more pumpsets energised, UP has 800 times more pumpsets energised. All the eastern states of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa are major rice producing areas What are the reasons why these States have been completely neglected, as disclosed by the figures, and whether any special efforts will be made to energise pump-sets and also electrify villages in these States ?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted earlier, those States which have taken up the programme of rural electrification have done better. It is for the State Governments to take it up. These eastern States have not attached any importance to rural electrification in earlier years. In West Bengal, for example, the total number of pump sets today is less than 2,000 whereas in Tamil Nadu it is 6 lakhs. It is a question of giving priority and trying to do the work. There is ample money available for this work.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why did he not draw the attention of the State Government ? This type of answer was given on the floor of the House several times. It is the responsibility of the hon. Minister also; it is in his interest also to see that agricultural production is increased.

MR. SPEKER : Kindly sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : From the statement, it appears that up till now, 1,22,144 villages have been electrified all over the country. Now, the the total number of villages comes to more than seven lakhs. So, in 26 years, you have electrified 1,22,144 villages. Therefore, can we expect that all the remaining villages—six lakh odd—will be electrified in another 100 years or 150 years ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has done some wrong calculation. The total number of villages in the country is not seven lakhs but 5 6 lakhs. More and more villages are being electrified as we go along. (*Interruption*) With regard to the other question, we are proceeding very well in the matter of rural electrification, and it is only a question of implementation that has to be speeded up of the works that have been sanctioned.

Reconstitution of Tungabhadra Project Board

*492. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POOER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is drawing 525 cusecs of additional water to which it is not entitled from the Tungabhadra Project;

(b) whether the State Government of Mysore have approached the Centre for reconstitution of the Tungabhadra Project Board ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

Statement

(a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) . No, Sir. The water supplied to Andhra Pradesh was on the basis of actual releases during the corresponding month of last year, after imposing the cut of 25% found necessary this year.

(b) and (c) . The Government of Mysore have been urging the abolition of the Tungabhadra Board, while the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been re-presenting that the functions of the Board be extended to include the left side of the project, Rajolibanda Head Works and Munirabad Power House. The Government of Andhra Pradesh also made a formal request for the adjudication of these issues and the matter has been referred to the Krishn Waters Tribunal. In the circumstances it has been considered desirable to defer the consideration of the matter till the award of the Tribunal becomes available.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Sir, I find that the answer clearly says that there is a real difference between the stands taken by the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. In view of this, I would like to know fom the hon. Minister what are the reasons advanced by the Government of Mysore for the abolition of the Tungabhadra Board. This is the first part of my question.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The Tungabhadra dam is situated in Mysore State, and therefore, the Mysore State thinks that the dam and the canal lying within their territory must be controlled by them. The Andhra Pradesh Government says that the water coming through the canal cannot be ensured unless there are regulatory arrangements. Therefore, the Government constituted a Board in 1953 for the regulation of waters on the Tungabhadra system, and as I have submitted in the answer, we are waiting for the Krishna Waters Tribunal's award to be finalised before we can take up further steps.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : My question has not been answered. What are the reasons advanced by the Government of Mysore for the abolition of the Tungabhadra Board ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have answered in the very beginning that the Tungabhadra dam being located in the Mysore State, the Mysore State thinks that it should be under their control.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : My second question—

MR SPEAKER : Is it still second ?

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Yes, because I wanted just a clarification. Now, what are the reasons for referring this matter to the Krishna Waters Tribunal ? What bearing has the Krishna Waters Tribunal so far as the Tungabhadra Board is concerned ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Tungabhadra is part of the Krishna river. All these problems have been referred to the Krishna Waters Tribunal for their consideration and for their decision.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know whether the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power has been drawn to the reported press news item that the constitution of the Tungabhadra Board is a flagrant violation of certain principles involved and they are also allowing water unauthorisedly to Andhra Pradesh ? To set right things, this Board has not been reconstituted. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Krishna Waters Tribunal which has no relevance to the facts. So, what is the reaction of the Ministry so far as this aspect is concerned, namely, in letting out water which has been the right of the Mysore State ? All along when the Board has been violating the rules, what steps did the Government of India take in this regard ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Letting out water from the Tunghabhadra outlet is regulated by the Board consisting of the representatives of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments and the Central Government. So, this is being done strictly according to the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But, the officers on the Board are violating the rules. Still water scarcity is there.

Mr. SPEAKER : Please allow the hon. Minister to reply. What is wrong with you, Shri Lakkappa ? Why don't you listen to him ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I was saying that water what Andhra Pradesh wants is being released strictly under the rules. And not a bit of extra water is released to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, my question has still not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, put it next time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why next time ? Still, that part of my question has not been answered by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : The other gentleman standing near you is very tall.

SHRI SHIVAPPA : Please sit down so that I can see him properly.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : As I said, that aspect has not been answered by the Hon. Minister. That is a clear violation of the rules. The water has gone to the Andhra State whereas they are not entitled to that.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you mean by this ? You do not want to sit down.

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, the news item is wrong. Water is released strictly according to rules and regulations laid down. And not a bit of extra water has been given to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of thi assurance given by the hon. Minister, I want to know whether it is a fact that in regard to Krishna Basin, more quantity of water is utilised by the Andhra Pradesh Government ? If so, why you have allowed more water than what the Andhra State is entitled to ? What action has been taken to get justice to the Mysore State and other neighbouring States. What is the extra quantity of water that has been utilised by the Andhra Pradesh Government ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted earlier, no extra water has been given to the Andhra Pradesh Government. And so this question does not arise at all.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shivappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am referring to the Krishna Basin.

MR. SPEAKER : I request you to please sit down. All the three members are from Mysore. And I believe the Minister is also from Mysore. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, the hon. Minister is avoiding this.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you mean to say that by doing this, you will get more water ? Why don't you sit down, Shri Lakkappa ? Shri Shivappa.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In view of the reply of the Hon. Minister about the Board problem being tagged on to Krishna water dispute, whether the Minister has consulted the Government of Mysore and whether there are any terms and conditions embodied in their commitment for the two States about the regulation of water of Krishna. When the matter of discharge of excess water is involved, why has the Minister not looked into the affairs earlier and clarified the matter ?

The excess water discharge has hard hit the drought stricken people in certain areas. Why no steps have been taken to punish those middle agencies who violated the terms and conditions in the discharge of excess water ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have already submitted, these were done by a Board consisting of the representatives of both the States and the Centre. In fact, what was done this year—that is 25 % cut was due to shortage of water in the reservoir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, he has not come out with any answer to this question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge in Gujarat

*486 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to convert Metre Gauge lines into Broad Gauge in Gujarat State , and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N. MISHRA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir At present conversion of Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar (including Jamnagar-Bedi and Kanalus-Sika) metre gauge section into broad gauge, (556 97 kms cost Rs 42 93 crores), sanctioned on 20-12 1971, is in progress This work is expected to be completed by 31-12-1977.

Also, a traffic survey is at present in progress for the conversion of the 1066 kms Delhi Ahmedabad metre gauge section into broad gauge, a portion of which (176 kms), falls in Gujarat Further consideration to his coversion will be given after the survey is completed and the report thereof examined from all aspects

One scale of pay for Class I (Junior Scale) and Class II Officers for discharging the same duties

*487. SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether on the Railways, a Class II Officer and a Class I Officer (Junior Scale) work against the same post and hold the same charge with same duties and responsibilities ,

(b) whether while discharging the same duties and responsibilities, a Class II Officer and a Class I Officer (Junior Scale) get different sacles of pay and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the action Government propose to take to remove this discrimination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes Sir The present scales of pay of Rs 350-900 for Class II and Rs 400-950 for Junior Scales (Class I) have been alloted in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

(c) Class II posts are ordinarily filled by promotion of Class III staff with the exception of the Medical Department and some specialist cadres and the incumbents hold these as working posts Junior Scale (Class I) Officers hold the posts of Assistant officers mainly for acquiring job experience before being posted to more important charges in the Senior Scale and in Administrative grades The difference is due to the different purposes and source of recruitment and is in accordance with longstanding well-defined recruitment and promotion policy

Assessment of Oil Deposits by Soviet Experts

*489 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Soviet experts have stated that India possesses enough deposits of Oil , and

(b) if so, the assessment made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) (a) and (b) A Soviet expert namely, Dr. N A Kalinin had indicated in papers published several years ago that the estimated prognostic crude oil reserves of India may be of the order of 4,000 million tonnes.

Some other Soviet experts have estimated recently that with a very large expension in the oil exploration activities, it may be possible to discover additional 64 million tonnes of recoverable crude oil reserves in the next 5 years, and another 132 million tonnes of recoverable crude oil reserves in a further period of 5 years.

Import of Generators and Turbines by U.P.

*493. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to permit U.P. Government to import generators and turbines to produce additional 400 MW power ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when the permission is likely to be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). It has been agreed to import 400 MW generating equipment. The details regarding supply of coal to Obra Thermal Power Station and its movement with reference to overall rational use of coal and its transportation are being worked out.

Acquisition of Know-how for Off-shore Drilling

*494. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has yet to acquire the know-how for off-shore drilling ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send trained persons to other countries for further training ; and

(c) if so, how many persons are proposed to be sent and where ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as off-shore drilling using a mobile drilling platform is concerned.

(b) and (c). 37 technicians of the ONGC have already been trained abroad in the various operations connected with off-shore exploration, including the operation and maintenance of mobile off-shore platform. This training was given in USA, West Asia, Japan or France. In addition, 13 Indian technicians were trained recently in seismic and sea-bed survey operations conducted by foreign contractors on behalf of the ONGC in the Arabian Sea adjoining the Gulf of Cambay. These training programmes may be continued depending on the requirements of the ONGC in the future.

Radical Changes in the Civil Procedure Code

*495. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended radical changes in Civil Procedure Code ;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations to this effect ; and

(c) when action is proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission's important recommendations as to the Code of Civil Procedure are listed below :—

(a) simplification of the doctrine of *res judicata* the requirement to

file the written statement within a specified time];

(b) improvement and expansion of the provisions for the suits relating to public nuisance and public trusts,

(c) abolition of the High Court's power of revision under section 115;

(d) curtailment of the right of second appeal so as to make it more rational, by limiting it to substantial questions of law ;

(e) amendment requiring disposal of the case on all issues, except in specia cases, such as, jurisdiction or bar or suits,

(f) insertion of a special chapter relating to suits concerning the family ,

(g) simplification of the procedure relating to suits on mortgages;

(h) enlargement of the scope of summary procedure by extending it to all courts;

(i) amendment to eliminate the delay caused by stay orders and interim injunctions ;

(j) substantial reduction in the number of orders appealable under order 43 ;

(k) legal aid to be made compulsory for all persons permitted to use as indigent persons;

(l) amendments in execution procedure to ensure that execution proceedings are not unduly delayed.

The Commission has also recommended establishment of a National Academy of Judicial Training and a substantial improvement in the existing terms and conditions of the junior judiciary benefits.

(c) The Report is under print. No decision has yet been taken on this report.

Reasons for Non-Recognition of Officers' Association of F.C.I.,

*496. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament have been associated with the Officers' Associations in the undertakings under his Ministry ;

(b) whether these Associations have been recognized by the Managements ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Fertilizer Corporation of India Officers' Federation has not been recognized and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) (a) and (b). In some of the Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, Members of Parliament have been associated with the Officers' Associations, these are, however, not recognised by the management.

(c) The recognition of Fertilizer Corporation of India Officers' Federation is presently under consideration of the Corporation.

Flow of Water in Krishna River

*497. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow at least 1,000 cusecs of water to flow in the Krishna River thoughout the year to save people from water scarcity ;

(b) whether Government are aware that during the past few years the Krishna River had been going dry for nearly five to six months and attempts to sink wells in its basin had failed ; and

(c) if so, the measures Central Government have suggested to the Mysore Government for allowing waters to flow in the Krishna River throughout the year ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that the Koyna Krishna river is not a perennial river and that there is practically no flow in the river in the latter half of the fair season and that the construction of the Koyan Dam has in no way affected the discharge of the river downstream in fair weather.

They have further stated that the Government of Mysore approached them recently with a request to release about 600 Mcft. of water in three fortnightly instalments to relieve the drinking water scarcity in the villages alongside the Krishna river in Mysore. The Government of Maharashtra has intimated that though this year the Koyna Dam was filled upto 56% of its designed capacity and the State Government had imposed a heavy cut in power consumption in the State as the Hydropower projects were not filled upt to their full capacity, they agreed to release the required quantity provided the Government of Mysore agreed to supply 50% of power equivalent that would be lost due to release of this quantity immediately and the remaining 50% after July. 1973. They have also indicated that confirmation from Government of Mysore regarding the agreement reached is still awaited.

Expansion sought by Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies

*498. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain foreign pharmaceutical companies in India have applied for their expansion ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the nature of expansion the companies have sought ; and

(c) the extent to which such an expansion, if granted, will affect the Indian Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of companies and nature of expansion applied for in respect of cases which are under consideration, is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) According to the current policy drugs and pharmaceuticals are included in the list of industries for which foreign companies *i.e.* companies with foreign majority equity participation, and subsidiaries and branches of foreign concerns are eligible to secure industrial licences. While considering the applications of foreign companies care is taken to safeguard the interests of the Indian companies, and the applications of foreign companies are examined with special reference to technological aspects, export possibilities and overall impact of their manufacture on the balance of payments. Furthermore, their investments are subject to "Guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity".

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Foreign company i.e. company with more than 50% foreign equity	Item of manufacture
1.	M/s. Boots Pure Drug Co. (P) Ltd, Bombay	Brufen Tablets.
2.	M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay	Amylobarbitone Soldium etc.
3.	M/s. Durroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Septran Tablets etc.
4.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd., Bomaby	Bactrin Tablets etc.
5.	M/s. May & Baker Ltd.	Perieyazine Tablets etc. (veterinary).
6.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay—Two applications.	Deca Indocid Indomethacin.
7.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd, Bombay	Chloroquin Phosphate etc.
8.	M/s. Smith & Nephew (India) Ltd., Bombay	Belladona Plaster.
9.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd., Bombay	Quitaxon Tablets.
10.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay	Doxycycline etc.
11.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd., Bombay	Akneton Tablets.
12.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd, Bombay	Euglucon.
13.	M/s. Smith & Nephew (India) Ltd, Bombay	Liquid Antiseptics.
14.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd., Bombay	Caffeine & its derivatives etc.
15.	M/s. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay	8-Hydroxy-Quinoline.
16.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories India Pvt. Ltd, Bombay	Erythromycin IA Injection.

Supply of Power to Industries belonging to Large Industrial Houses in U.P. and Bihar States

*499. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will be the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of power in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States at present, and

(b) how much of it is supplied to the industries belong to the large industrial Houses?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K L. RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The net energy generated by utilities during 1971-72 in Uttar Pradesh was 5793 million kWh and in Bihar 4192 million kWh.

(b) The energy supplied to the large industrial houses (50 million kWh per annum and above) by the utilities during 1971-72 was as follows :—

State	Name of Industry	Energy supplied in million kWh
Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited.	585·8
Bihar	Rohtas Industries.	120·3
Bihar	Indian Copper Corporation.	53·3
Bihar	Tata Engineering Locomotive Company.	190·9
Bihar	Tata Iron & Steel Company.	634 7

इण्डियन विस्फोटक खाद कारखाने को भेजे गये बैगन से 287 घुआं बमों का बरामद होना

*500. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इडियन विस्फोटक खाद कारखाने को जनवरी, 1973 में भेजे गये 22 खाली बैगनो मे से एक में 144 बक्सों से 287 धुआं बम बरामद हुए;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे मे जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सिविल पुलिस प्राधिकारियो को इस मामले की रिपोर्ट की गयी थी और इसकी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है । उत्तर प्रदेश का आसूचना विभाग भी इस मामले की छान-बीन कर रहा है ।

(ग) मामले की अभी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Punishment of Removal from Service of Staff

4728. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees against whom disciplinary action was taken by Railway authorities and where the punishment orders of removal or dismissal from service were set aside by courts in 1971 and 1972 ; and

(b) the number of officers on whom responsibility for wrong termination of services of the aforesaid employees has been fixed in terms of para (e) of the statement referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4858 dated 19th December, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL WAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Railway Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रियों से वसूल की गई धन राशि

4729. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मे बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से जुर्माने तथा किराये के रूप मे कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार अग्रेतर क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी). (क) गत तीन महीने की अवधि मे अर्थात् दिसम्बर, 1972 से फरवरी 1973 तक बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकडे गये व्यक्तियो से दण्ड और किराये के रूप में जो रकम वसूल की गयी वह नीचे दी गयी है:—

दण्ड के रूप में	3,41,705 रुपये
किराये के रूप में	84,317 रुपये

(ख) ऐसी सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध कारगर प्रचार करने के अलावा निम्नलिखित कार्रवाइयां की जाती रहेंगी:—

(i) नियमित और अचानक छापा मार कर जांच करने के अलावा, भेद्य खण्डों पर बड़ी संख्या में टिकट जांच कर्मचारी, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट सहित सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस

लगाकर व्यापक जांच की जायेगी ।

(ii) राज्य सरकारो के सहयोग से सयुक्त अभियान चलाये जायेंगे ।

(iii) गलती करने वाले कमचारियो को दण्ड और अनुकरणीय सेवा करने वाले कर्मचारियो को पुरस्कार दिये जायेंगे ताकि कर्मचारियो से कारगर योगदान मिल सके ।

मध्य प्रदेश मे रेलवे की सुविधा प्राप्त जनसख्या तथा क्षेत्र

4730 **श्री गगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे 100 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन द्वारा औसतन कितने क्षेत्र तथा कितने लोगो की आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति की जानी है, और

(ख) इसकी तुलना मे अखिल भारतीय आकडे क्या है ?

रेल मत्रालय में उप-मत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश मे, प्रति 7,695 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 7,24,000 की आबादी के पीछे 100 किलोमीटर लम्बी रेल लाइनें हैं ।

(ख) तुलनात्मक अखिल भारतीय आकडे 5,302 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 9,09,000 की आबादी के हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश की नई [नदी घाटी परियोजनाए

4731. **श्री गगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत कुछ नई नदी घाटी परियोजनाए मजूरी के लिए भेजी हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी मुख्य बाते क्या है, और

(ग) उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मत्रालय से उप-मत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) सिचाई राज्य विषय है और सिचाई की कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम नही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की विकास सबधी योजनाओ मे सम्मिलित करने के लिए नर्मदा सागर, ओकारेश्वर, बार्गी सुक्ता और नर्मदा बेसिन मे बिछिया ताल स्कीमे प्रस्तावित की हैं । यह आशा है कि इन बेसिन के जल-विवाद शीघ्र ही हल हो जाएगे और तब इन परियोजनाओ की स्वीकृति पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

राज्य सरकार ने गोदावरी बेसिन मे अपर बैनगगा, नहलेसारा और बर्थयानाला स्कीमो का भी प्रस्ताव किया है । इन पर विचार करने से पूर्व गोदावरी-जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के पचाट की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

सोन बेसिन में राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तावित बनसागर परियोजना पर उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार सरकारों ने आपत्ति की है तथा सभी राज्यों को स्वीकार्य प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से राज्यो के बीच परियोजना पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

महानदी बेसिन मे प्रस्तावित हसदेव (बंगो) परियोजना तथा चम्बल बेसिन मे बर्देवनाला परियोजना की केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग मे तकनीकी जाच की जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश की उतावली नदी सिंचाई परियोजना को पांचवीं योजना में शामिल करना

4732. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की बुरहानपुर तहसील मे उतावली नदी सिंचाई परियोजना को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) इस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना का अनुसधान किया जा रहा है और इसको पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक उनके द्वारा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Doubling of Rail Line from Sonepat/Panipat to Delhi

4733. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI · Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4935 on the 19th December 1972 regarding doubling of Railway line from Sonepat/Panipat to Delhi and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government in the matter ;

(b) if so, a gist there of ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Survey Report is under consideration.

Proudction of Power by Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley, Rihand Dam and Obra Thermal Plants

4734. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley, Rihand Dam and Obra Thermal Power Plant are producing electricity power in their full capacity ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which these plants will produce power to their full capacities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Bhakra Nangal and Rihand Dam have yielded energy corresponding to the full enrgey potential based on the water availability. At Obra and Damodar Valley Corporation, the production of thermal energy in terms of kWh/kw of installed capacity for the period 1971-72 is as under :

Obra	5410 kWh/kw
Chandrapura (Damodar Valley Corporation)	4560 kWh/kw
Bokaro	4570 kWh/kw
Durgapur (Damodar Valley Corporation)	3690 kWh/kw

(b) The production of power in case of Bhakra Nangal, Rihand Dam and Obra is quite satisfactory. The production at the Damodar Valley Corporation thermal stations can be further increased on completion of major repairs and renovations on the plants at Bokaro and Durgapur and by blending the washery by-product fuel for Chandrapura with better coal.

(c) Action is already in hand to increase the energy production. Better quality of fuel is being arranged to Chandrapura and coal blending plant is being installed for its utilisation. The major repairs at Durgapur are expected to be completed in March 1973 and at Bokaro by June 1973.

Right of Parties to a Marriage to seek Divorce on ground of non-resumption of Co-habitation

4735. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2304 on the 10th March, 1970 regarding right of parties to a marriage to seek divorce on the ground of non-resumption of co-habitation and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the suggestion for the desirability of granting right to seek divorce to either party to a marrige on the ground of non-co-habitation for a certain period in addition to the grounds already available under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) . The matter is still under consideration.

Setting up of a Cell for approval of Drugs Prices

4736. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :
SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cell has been set up in his Ministry for dealing with applications for approval to prices of drugs ;

(b) if so, what is the present composition of the cell and what is the annual expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the reasons why the work relating to approval of prices of drugs cannot be entrusted to the Bureau of Indian Costs and Prices, an expert body ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present compsition of the Drugs Cell is as under :—

1.	Technical Officer .	1
2.	Cost Accounts Officer . . .	1
3.	Technical Assistants	4
4.	Stenographer Grade III	1
5.	L.D.C. . .	1

The total expenditure during 1972-73 incurred on the establishment mentioned above amounted to Rs. 63,204·88.

(c) The cell was established to assist the Drugs Prices Review Board. It has been decided to tranfer this work to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, after the end of 1973.

Assessment of the working of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970

4737. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :
SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the working of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1970 has been made and if so, the conclusions arrived at ;

(b) if not, when the assessment is likely to be made and completed; and

(c) whether Government propose to give some relief to consumers in the matter of drug prices by revising the formula prescribed in the Control Order ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information was called from 100 Firms and has been received from 77 Firms. Since many of the units are also carrying on activities relating to non-drug items, further information has been sought from them. However, the preliminary assessment of the working in respect of 34 Firms having foreign equity of more than 50 per cent reveals the following :—

	1969	1971
Profitability on sales turnover of formulations.	18·80%	11·10%
Profitability on capital employed	19·09%	16·48%

(c) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 issued in May 1970 was designed to bring down the prices of those essential drugs the prices of which generally remained very high and also generally to rationalise the prices, and it has benefited the consumer. The report of the Working Group appointed under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices relating to cost structure of 24 bulk drugs and other related matters is under consideration.

Import of Bulk Drug by Foreign Firms

4738. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of bulk drug is one of the factors for fixation of prices of formulations under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1970;

(b) whether some of the foreign firms import bulk drugs from the sources of their choice at prices which are not at all competitive ;

(c) if so, how many such instances have come to the notice of Government and what are the names of the concerned firms; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take to reduce the prices of formulations concerned and to ensure that such malpractices do not recur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) . In the following cases it was found that the companies were

importing bulk drugs at very high prices, and their prices have been reduced :—

Name of the drug	Names of the firm
1. Furesamide	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
2. Prenylamine Lactate	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
3. Indomethacin	Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.

The selling prices of formulations relating to the first two cases above have already been reduced, and in the third case action is being taken to reduce the prices.

The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade control Policy Book. The import of several drugs has already been canalised through the State Trading Corporation Ltd., and the coverage of the items under the canalisation scheme is reviewed from time to time.

Applications for fixation of Drugs Prices

4739. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications regarding to fixation of prices of Drugs under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1970 pending to to-date ;

(b) the dates on which each of the pending applications was received and when it is expected to be disposed of ;

(c) what is the normal time lag between the date of receipt of applications and grant of approval ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to expedite grant of approvals to such applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Applications from 148 firms involving approval of prices for 713 items/packs are pending as on 16-3-73.

(b) to (d) . A statement showing the names of firms, date of receipt and number of items/packs involved is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See. No. LT.—4615/73]. Efforts are being made to dispose of these applications as quickly as possible. The normal time lag between the dates of receipt and disposal is about four months, if the aplication is complete in all respects. The Drugs Prices Review Board set up for the purpose is now meeting more frequently, almost every week, to dispose of the pending applications expeditiously. Out of applications covering 5796 items/packs received in 1971 and 1972 those covering 5576 items/packs have already been disposed of.

"Indian Railways 1971-72"

4740. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a book under the title "Indian Railways 1971-72" giving information regarding Railways in India;

(b) whether nothing has been mentioned in respect of the Degree colleges, Intermediate colleges, High Secondary Schools, High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools in the above book ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to give complete information in respect of the Education Units in the Indian Railways in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. A brief mention has been made in "Indian Railways 1971-72" (pages 57-58) of the number of educational institutions functioning on the Railways, including intermediate colleges, along with the comparative progress in this regard during the Plan Periods.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

(d) There is another annual publication brought out by the Railway Board, titled 'Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways', which deals in greater detail with specific features of Railways' working during the year. This publication is circulated to Members of Parliament before the presentation of the Railway Budget. Complete details of the number of primary, middle and high/higher secondary schools as well as intermediate colleges functioning on the Railways are given in this publication (Para 8·06 of the Annual Report for 1971-72 pages 43-44). 'Indian Railways' gives only a bird's eye view of the progress achieved by the Railways over the Plan Periods and is intended to serve the needs of the general reader. It is not, therefore, considered appropriate to saddle this popular publications with further details.

1973–74 में उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

4741. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1973–74 में उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलावार किन-किन गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का विचार है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का राज्य में 1973–74 के दौरान 3,000 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का विचार है । गावों के नाम के संबंध में अभी अंतिमरूप से निश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

Import of Analgin for M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

4743. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ten tonnes of Analgin are being specially imported by the STC for M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, a firm with 50 per cent foreign equity ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which such a large quantity of Analgin is being made available to this foreign firm ;

(c) whether the supply of large quantity of Analgin to this firm could not affect the interest of Indian firms, particularly, the I.D.P.L., a Public sector undertaking ; and

(d) whether any representations against the supply of 10 tonnes of Analgin to this firm have been received and if so, from whom and what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). In response to a request from IDPL, STC were asked to arrange import of 50 tonnes of Analgin in the financial year 1972-73, in addition to imports arranged earlier, to cover the gap between demand and availability position. Out of 50 tonnes STC were advised to airlift 10 tonnes for supply to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuitcals Ltd., to make up part of the shortfall in supplies due to them, on their agreeing to p ay

the extra cost involved in air lifting. The 10 tonnes of Analgin air-lifted is well within the annual allocation of M/s. Hoeches Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and not additional allocation. The above arrangement will not therefore, affect the interests of I.D. P.L. or other Indian firms.

Representations against the Supply of 10 tonnes to M/s. Hoechest Pharmaceuticals Ltd. were received from the All India Manufacturers Organisation and M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals, Bombay and they have been appraised of the above position.

Restrictive and Monopolistic Trade Practices by Indian Tobacco Company Ltd., and Vazir Sultan Company Ltd.

4744. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refere to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1617 dated the 24th November, 1972 regarding restrictive and monopolistic trade practices by Indian Tobacco Company Ltd., and Vazir Sultan Company and state :

(a) the outcome of the investigations since made into the affairs of these two foreign cigarette manufacturing companies ; and

(b) the action which Government propose to take or have taken to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Director of Investigation has not yet completed his preliminary investigation on the camplaints against M/s. Indian Tobacco Company Limited and M/s. Vazir Sultan Company Limited, referred to him by the M.R.T.P. Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Tickets for Ateli Mandi by Delhi-Ahmedabad Janta Express not issued to passenger

4745. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Janta Express from Delhi to Ahmedabad has a water station at Ateli Mandi ;

(b) whether tickets to passengers are not issued for Ateli Mandi Station for this train ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As there is only a service halt, no tickets for this train are issued for Ateli Mandi.

Setting up of Third Fertilizer Plant at Cochin

4746. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a third fertilizer plant near Cochin ; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme and the steps taken in this direction so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): Studies are presently underway in regard to possible locations including Kerala where additional fertilizer capacity could be set up during the Fifth Plan.

Setting up of an Advance Bridge Technology Institute

4747. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway authorities have plans to set up an Advance Bridge Technology Institute ;

(b) whether Government are aware that all modern testing facilities are available at the present Engineering College at Trivandrum for setting up such an Institute near it ; and

(c) if so. whether Government propose to take necessary steps to set that Institute near Trivandrum ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is a proposal under preliminary stage of consideration for imparting specialised training in Bridge maintenance, renewal, construction and designs to the officers and Staff of the Civil Engineering Department on the Railways in the existing Railway Institute of Advanced Track Technology at Poona as well as at Research Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Ernakulam Trivandrum Line into Broad Gauge Line

4748. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction work of the conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway line into Broad gauge line; and

(b) the total amount spent so far for this purpose and the time by which it is expected to be completed according to latest intimation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Earthwork is in progress in the entire section and about 10% completed so far Bridge strengthening and reconstruction wokrs are also in progress.

(b) Approximately Rs. 130 lakhs to the end of 1972-73. The project is expected to be completed in 1975-76.

Railway Lines in Mysore

4749. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway lines sanctioned in the State of Mysore;

(b) the number of Railway lines regarding which survey reports have been submitted to the Centre but work has not yet been started; and

(c) the time by which the work on these Railway lines will be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) Hassan-Mangalore M.G. line.

(ii) Tornagullu-Mudukulapenta MG. line.

(b) and (c)

(i) Hubli-Karwar

(ii) Kottur-Harihar

(iii) Talguppa-Honavar

(iv) Apta-Mangalore, portion of which falling in the State Mysore.

The survey reports are under examination, and decision will be taken as soon as the results of the examination become known. Mennwhile, earthwork for the Apta-Dasgaon portion of the Apta-Mangalore line has been taken up as a drought relief measure.

Pyrite Reserves Expolitation in Rajasthan

4750. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploitation of Pyrite reserves in District Sikar of Rajasthan by Pyrite Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd., has been going on at a very slow pace;

(b) if so, the daily mining of pyrites in that region; and

(c) whether Rajasthan Government have expressed dissatisfaction at the rate of expoltation in the area and if so, the rate of daily mining proposed by that Government; the reasons for the low rate so far and Government's reaction to Rajasthan Government's demand in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c). M/s. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., a public sector Corporation under this Ministry, had commissioned M/s. RTZ of U.K. to prepare a technomic feasibility report on the exploitation of the pyrite deposits at Saladipura. This report has now been received and is being evaluated by the undertaking. In the meanwhile, exploratory-*cum*-developmental mining of the pyrite deposits at this place is in hand. The project has not reached the stage of commercial exploitation of the deposits. The State Government has been suitably apprised of this position.

Drainage Scheme in Orissa

4751. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a drainage scheme in the Galeswar and Bhogarai area of Subernarekha in Orissa has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the year of its preparation with its costs and the reasons for delay in implementation thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In November, 1970, the State Government of Orissa had formulated a scheme consisting of embankments and drainage improvements in the lower reaches of Subernarekha at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 48 crores to give relief to Bhogarai and Jaleswar areas from floods and drainage congestion. After examination of the scheme in the Central Water and Power Commission and taking into account the increase in the depth of inundation and the problem of rehabilitation of the people between the embankments, it was suggested that the possibility of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches for moderation of floods lower down should be investigated. A Technical Committee appointed by the Centre in August, 1972 is examining this aspect. The scheme is to be finalised based on the report of the committee which is likely to be ready by June, 1973.

Pending finalisation of the comprehensive scheme for the Subernarekha basin on the basis of the report of the Technical Committee, the State Government of Orissa have formulated the following two drainage schemes for benefitting the Bhograi area;

(i) Renovation of Bhandaria Khal estimated to cost Rs. 1 44 lakhs.

(ii) Renovation of Pathreswar Khal estimated to cost Rs. 3·24 lakhs.

These schemes have been considered and approved by the Technical Advosory Committee of the State Flood Contol Board.

Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

4752. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Limited, Calcutta had endeavoured borrowing money in 1971-72 by mortgaging compnay's property; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The balance sheet as at 31-3-72 of Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Limited, a company with its registered office at Bombay, shows the total secured loans at Rs. 2,93,14,414/-. The corresponding figure as at 31-3-71 was Rs. 3,21,13,062/-. The charges registered with the Registrar of Companies indicate that during the year ended 31-3-72, the overall limit of accommodation facilities granted by the United Bank of India, Calcutta to this compnay was raised from Rs. 4·50 crores to Rs. 4·80 crores.

(b) The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held on 14-4-71 record that the increase in credit facilities from facilities from United Bank of India was for increased export business.

Enquiry against Railway Officers and Employees of Western Railway

4753. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway employees and officers of Western Railway against whom enquiry was conducted on charges of corruption during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The number of employees and officers of Western Railway against whom preliminary enquiry into allegations of corruption and malpractice, was conducted during the last two years, is as under:—

Year	Gazetted	Non-gazetted
1971	86	506
1972	46	444

गंडक परियोजना में पानी रिसने की गम्भीर समस्या

4754. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंडक परियोजना नहर से 1972 में भारी मात्रा में पानी रिसता था तथा जब भी नहर में पानी छोड़ा जाता है तो पानी रिसता है ;

(ख) क्या पानी रिसने के कारण हजारों एकड़ भूमि में फसल को नुक्सान हो रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इसे रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को कोई निदेश दिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1972 में गण्डक नहर में कुछ रिसन हुआ था जो कि कच्ची नहरों में प्रचालन के पहले वर्षों में, सामान्यता हो जाता है । बहरहाल, यह रिसन, गाद के जमा हो जाने पर, बन्द हो गया है ।

(ख) फसलों की ऐसी किसी हानि की सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) क्योंकि किसी रिसन की सूचना नहीं मिली, रिसन को रोकने के लिए बिहार सरकार को कोई निदेश जारी नही किया है ।

Clearance of Major Irrigation Project in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh pending awards of Krishna and Godawari Tribunals

4755. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in December, 1963 the Prime Minister assured the Government of Maharashtra that all the waters that are required for irrigation projects in the State would be supplied;

(b) the names of the major irrigation projects in Maharashtra pending clearance since prior to constitution of Krishna and Godawari Tribunals;

(c) the names of the major irrigation projects, with their estimated expenditure, in Andhra Pradesh which were cleared after the constitution of Tribunals; and

(d) the reasons for change in Government policy in giving clearance to projects before the receipts of awards of the Tribunals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). There had been differences on the Krishna and Godavari waters amongst the States in the basins for a long time. In March, 1963, the Government of India indicated an interim allocation of waters and projects which could be taken up in the States in a programme of development upto 1976. Consequent to this, a number of projects were approved by the Government of India in the various States as follows:

KRISHNA BASIN	GODAVARI BASIN
Andhra Pradesh	
Major:—	
Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II.	Pochampad
Medium:—	
1. Kottipallivagu	Nallavagu
2. Lankasagar	
3. Gajulandinna Project	
4. Guntur Channel	
Maharashtra	
Major:—	
1. Bhima	1. Bagh
2. Krishna	2. Itiadho
3. Kukadi Stage I.	3. Pus
4. Warna	4. Jayakwadi Stage I
	5. Upper Godavari

KRISHNA BASIN	GODAVARI BASIN
Medium:—	
1. Tulshi	1. Dina
2. Padwalkarwadi	2. Adhala
	3. Kanholi (Godavari Basin)
	4. Kudala
	5. Malkhed
	6. Manar Stage II
	7. Saikhada
Mysore	
Major:—	
1. Malaprabha	
2. Uppar Krishna Stage I	
3. Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II	
Medium:—	
Harinalla	
Madhya Pradesh	*Major*:— 1. Bagh Right Bank Canal

The proposals of the Government of India made in March, 1963 were, however ot accepted by some of the State Governments. In June, 1963, Maharashtra made a request for the set ting up of a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 and forwarded a formal application in this behalf. Mysore also had made even earlir in 1962 a request for a Tribunal and protracted correspondence, ensured thereafter. In the course of this correspondence the then Prime Minister had in December, 1963 indicated that the Union Irrigation and Power Minister was prepared to assure that all the waters required by Maharashtra would be supplied. It was, *inter-alia* pointed out that water which was proposed to be diverted for power production by Maharashtra would mean lack of irrigation facilities in other parts of the country and certain proposals to provide power for the area withou having to divert the river were also therefore brought to the notice of Maharashtra Government. However, the dispute still continued. Despite several further discussions and conferences, there was no accord amongst the States and all the States desired that the disputes be referred for adjudication under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Krishna Water D sputes Tribunal and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal were constituted in April, 1969 and the complaints of the State Governments were referred to the Tribunals for adjudication.

After the constitution of the Tribunals, *status-quot* is being maintained as to the commitments on Krishna add Godavari Waters, and the following new projects proposed by the State Governments have not been considered for acceptance.

Projects profosed by State Governments before constitution of Tribunals in April, 1969

KRISHNA BASIN	GODAVARI BASIN
Maharashtra	
Major:—	
1. Hiranyakeshi*	1. Upper Wardha
2. Kasari*	2. Upper Panganga
3. Dudhganga	3. Lendi
	4. Manjra

*(The Hiranyakeshi and Kasari Projects involved diversion of water to out side Krishna Basin across the Western Ghats)

KRISHNA BASIN	GODAVARI BASIN
Medium:—	
1. Khandala	1. Chulband
2. Pangaon (Hingni)	2. Dongargaon
3. Nazare	3. Kalyanagirja
	4. Ghargaon
	5. Daraswadi
	6. Bhojapur
	7. Karadkhed
	8. Giroli
	9. Dhamna
	10. Karpara
	11. Bodhegoan
	12. Panchandhara
	13. Parditamkmore.
Mysore	
Major:—	
1. Ghataprabha St. III	
2. Bhima Irrigation	
3. Upper Tungabhadra	
Medium:—	
1. Feeder to Dharampur Tank	
2. Amarja	
3. Development of Vanivilasgar	
4. Dandavathy Reservoir	
5. Bhadra Anicut (LBC Extn).	
6. Feeder Channel from Vadavathy river to Ranikere	
7. Madag Masur	
8. Chandrampalli	
Andhra Pradesh	
Nil.	*Medium*:—
	1. Suddavagu
	2. Mullavagu
Madhya Pradesh	
Nil.	1. Nahlesar
Orissa	
Nil.	*Major*:—
	1. Upper Indravati
	2. Upper kolab
Projects proposed by State Governments after Constitution of Tribunals in April, 1960:—	
Maharashtra	
Major:—	
1. Chaskaman	1. Pench Irrigation (Supplementary)
	2 .Lower Penganga
	3. Upper Pravra
	4. Lower Dudhna

KRISHNA BASIN	GODAVARI BASIN
Maharashtra (*Contd.*)	
Medium:—	
1. Bandardi	1. Takli
2. Yeravadi	2. Tiru
3. Hatiz Hindhi	3. Pangaon (Ghateil)
	4. Amal Nalla
	5. Masoli
	6. Tajwarja
	7. Chandrabhaga
	8. Dham River Project
	9. Pathadaj
	10. Waghdi River Project
	11. Sakhli Nala Irrigation Scheme.
	12. Whati Irrigation Scheme.
	13. Chandai Nala Irrigation Scheme
	14. Nagzari Project
	15. Kersarnala Project
	16. Eradha river Project
	17. Goki River Project
	18. Aran River Project
	19. Khakra Nala
Mysore	
Medium:—	*Major*:—
1. Feeder to Dharmapur Tank	1. Karnja
2. Chandrampalli	
3. Gandhori Nalla	
4. Narihalla Reservoir	
5. Upper Mullamari	
6. Thattihole (Satti Nala)	
7. Lower Mullamari	
8. Chitwadagi	
9. Maski Nalla	
Andhra Pradesh	
Medium:—	*Medium*:—
1. Varadarajaswamy	1. Suddavagu
	1. Mullavagu
Orissa	*Major*—
	1. Potteru Irrigation Scheme.
Madhya Pradesh	*Major*:—
	1. Upper Wainganga.

(c) No new irrigation projects have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh in the Krishna and Godavari basins after the constitution of the Tribunals. The Godavari barrage project accepted in December, 1971 by the Planning Commission is intended only to replace the existing irrigation weirs which are in a precarious condition.

(d) The water disputes are now being adjucated by the Tribunals with ex-Judges of the Supreme Court/High Courts as Chairman and Members. The whole question of water allocation amongst the States is now, therefore, before the Tribunals and it is no longer possible for the Government of India to take any view on the respective claims put forth by the States. It is not considered appropriate to consider for clearance any new projects in these basins till the Tribunals give their award and allocate water to the three States, keeping in view the various arguments of the different party States unless there is consensus amongst the States about the implementation of any specific projctes.

Behaviour of Railway Official of Central Railway at New Delhi Station

4756. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Railway officials of the Central Railway, Bhopal, misbehaved and assaulted the Station staff at New Delhi Station on the 11th March, 1972 while booking a scooter on duty card pass;

(b) if so, whether a written apology was tendered by the concerned Railway officials for their serious misconduct;

(c) whether a complaint was manipulated and lodged through a public man against the station staff concerned by distorting the actual facts; and

(d) if so, what action the administration has taken against the staff of Central Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A complaint was received from a public man alleging misbehaviour on the part of some staff of New Delhi station in connection with the booking of a scooter offered on 11-3-72 by an official of the Central Railway posted at Bhopal.

An enquiry into the complaint has revealed that the station staff had wrongly refused to book the scooter, leading to hot words being exchanged. Disciplinary action against the defaulters has been initiated. The question of taking action against the Central Railway official does not arise.

No written apology was produced during the enquiry.

There is no evidence that the complaint was manipulated.

Polyster Textile Units

4757. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Polyster Textile units have been set up in the country during the last three years and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether they have been set up with foreign technical collaborations and if so, whether the required technical know-how is not available in the country; and

(c) the names and places where these units have been set up and the amount of foreign exchange allowed to each unit for foreign technical assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4616/[73].

Execution of National Water Grid Scheme for Providing Jobs.

4758. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of taking up the execution of the long pending national water grid scheme with a view to providing jobs to millions of unemployed people in the country as suggested by INTUC General Secretary on the 9th February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Only office studies have so far been made on the proposals for a National Water Grid. It has to be surveyed and studied in detail in the field and the various technical and economic features finalised before its implementation considered by Government. Such surveys and studies are expected to take five to seven years. The question of taking up these surveys and studies is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission. These are expected to provide employment to about 6000 persons.

मध्य प्रदेश में श्री बिड़ला और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के अंशों वाली औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक कम्पनियां

4759. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में उन औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक कम्पनियों के नाम क्या है जिनमें उद्योगपति श्री बिड़ला और उनके परिवार के सदस्य अंशधारी हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण): सूचना संग्रहीत की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

Equitable Distribution of Audit Work among Chartered Accountants

4760. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants has any plan for ensuing equitable distribution of auditing work among the Chartered Accountants;

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof; and

(c) to what extent the Institute has succeeded in equitable distribution of the work among the members of the profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India have prescribed certain self-regulatory measures to provide for a more equitable flow of audit work among the Chartered Accountants.

(b) The full details of the scheme are available in the published journal of the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India entitled "Chartered Accountant" Vol. XIX Part VIII of February, 1971.

(c) It is too early to express any opinion about the success of the scheme.

उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में छुट्टियां

4761. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा भारत के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में कितने दिनों की छुट्टियां होती हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन छुट्टियों में कमी करने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख). उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों के अनुसार एक वर्ष में न्यायालय की गर्मियों की छुट्टियां और अन्य छुट्टियां (इन छुट्टियों में न पड़ने वाले रविवारों को छोडकर) 103 दिन से अधिक की नहीं होंगी । उच्च न्यायालयों के एक वर्ष में 210 कार्य दिवस होते हैं और यह प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वह गर्मी की छुट्टियों की अवधि और अन्य छुट्टियां इस प्रकार नियत करे कि कार्य दिवसों की संख्या एक वर्ष में 220 दिन से कम न हो। फिलहाल छुट्टियां घटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Drought in Bihar

4762. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Southern area of Navada District of Bihar State is under continuous drought for the last 15 years;

(b) whether the said drought is due to the non-completion of Tilaiya Reservoir scheme; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Under the Drought Prone Area Programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture Gaya district (Navada district has recently been carved out of Gaya district) has been identified as drought affected area on the basis of rainfall distribution, irrigation facilities, frequency of drought etc. No special funds have been specifically provided in the current year for major and medium irrigation schemes in Bihar by the Central Government in view of the drought situation in the State as the major and medium irrigation schemes do not provide immediate relief to the drought affected areas. However, a number of such schemes benefitting Gaya district have been completed and in the current year provision has been made for completing the continuing Uders than scheme in the district.

In addition, a number of schemes benefitting the district have been proposed by the State Government. One of these schemes relate to the use of waters of Tilaiya reservoir to irrigate areas by diversion to the Dhadhar Basin. The project report on this scheme prepared by the Bihar Government envisages diversion of 0.18 ma ft. from the Tilaiya reservoir to

rigate 1·4 lakh acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.6 crores.

The proposal involves some inter-State-aspect and can be considered for implementation after it is resolved. For this purpose, Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal have set up a joint group of officers of the two States to study in detail this and other issues on which they have difference of opinion. The Chief Ministers would meet later on to discuss the matter further in the light of the report of the group. The report is still awaited.

Shaw Wallace and Co.

4763. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what specific steps are being taken to fully ensure against any manipulation by the foreign holders and local bidders for back door grabbing of the Shaw Wallace Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The Company Law Board has passed an order under section 250(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, declaring that any transfer of shares held by the following four foreign companies in M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., Calcutta shall be void for a period of three years with effect from 18th December, 1972:—

1. R.G. Shaw & Co. Ltd. (2,20,999 equity shares)
2. Shaw Darby & Co. Ltd. (58,666 equity shares)
3. Shaw Scott & Co. Ltd. (60,000 equity shares)
4. Thames Rice Milling Co. Ltd. (46,666 equity shares)

The above four bodies corporate, against whom the orders have been passed, hold together about 39 % of the shares of the company.

Fertilizer Production in Fifth Plan

4764. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Planning Commission has under consideration a massive programme of fertilizer production during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) whether he attended a seminar on 'Fertilizers in India in the seventies' organised to coincide with the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Fertilizers' Association of India; and

(d) if so, the subject discussed at the seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). To meet the projected level of demand of fertilizers by 1978-79, about 10—12 fertilizer plants would have to be set up over and above the projects which are already under various stages of implementation or are in the process of being firmed up. These plants would cost about Rs. 1500 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 600 crores. Necessary studies in this regard are under way.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the Key-note addresses delivered and other papers that were read at the Seminar is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Key-note Addresses

1. Coal based fertilizers.
2. Development of the Fertilizer Industry in India— 1970s.

General Papers

1. Fertilizer Industry's dynamic role in the total economic development in the seventies.
2. Fertilizer demand and anticipated availability in the seventies.
3. World production and availability of Fertilizers.

Fertilizer use

1. New horizons in agricultural research and promotion of fertilizer use.
2. Dryland agriculture and fertilizer use—present and future prospects.

Fertilizer production

1. Planning for Self-sufficiency.
2. Planning for Self-sufficiency—raw materials for nitrogenous fertilizer industry.
3. A peep into the future—products and processes.
4. Superphosphate and mixtures industry in the seventies.

Fertilizer marketing

1. Fertilizer marketing and social obligations—need for a new concept.
2. Anatomy of fertilizer logistics.
3. Institutional agencies as effective tools in fertilizer marketing.
4. Credit—a keystone in fertilize marketing.

Nehru Canal Project in Haryana

4765. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Nehru Canal Project in the Sta - · Haryana; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the project, including the cost, area to be irrigated, Tehsil-wise, the water rate to be charged, availability of water for the Canal and the power required for the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Fertilize plant at Mangolyre Port

4766. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPUKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mangalore Port, with its vast potential for industrial growth has attracted the attention of Planning Commission as a site for the establishment of public sector Fertilizer Project ;

(b) whether any team has been directed to assess the Port facilities for the proposed; Plan; and

(c) if so; the outcome of the assessment made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Studies are presently under way in regard to possible locations including Mangalore, where additional fertilizer capacity could be set up during the Fifth Plan.

Loss suffered by Antibiotics Plant in Rishikesh due to Electricity Board Engineer's Strike

4767. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the antibiotics plant at Rishikesh had suffered a loss of Rs. 1·5

core's ice production therein came to a halt following, the Electricity Board Engineer's strike, in January 1973 ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to meet such challenges in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, this was the approximate extent of the loss.

(b) A proposal to create its own facilities for generation of power was considered by the Company but it was not found feasible. The Company has, therefore, to depend for its power supply on the U. P. State Electricity Board.

अमझोर के पायराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड के मजदूरों से ज्ञापन

4768. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमझोर स्थित पायराइटस फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड के मजदूरों ने अपनी मांगों के बारे में उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मांग पत्र पर राष्ट्रीय पाइराइटस मजदूर संघ तथा मैसर्स पाइराइटस, फास्फेटस एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धको के बीच विचार विमर्श हो रहा है ।

Demand by Indian Medical Association to nationalise Drug Industry.

4669. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Medical Association has urged Government to nationalise drug industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quantity of Kerosene Oil demanded by and supplied to Kerala

4770. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Kerosene Oil demanded by Kerala Government during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 ; and

(b) the quantity supplied by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH: (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Kerala Schemes for developing Medium Irrigation facilities during 1973-74

4771. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes submitted by Kerala Government for developing medium irrigation facilities in that State for the ensuing year 1973-74 ;

(b) the cost thereof and the Central assistance sought for the same ; and

(c) whether the same have been approved by Government and if so, with what modifications, and if not, the reasons for the delay in according the approval ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) *to* (c), Seven major irrigation projects are at present under construction in Kerala and the State Government are finding difficulties in providing adequate funds for these. Certain new schemes also have been sent up by the State Government as follows:—

Name of scheme	Estimated cost (in crores of rupees)
1. Edamalayar . . .	19·67
2. Banasurasagar . . .	11·37
3. Tirumnelli . . .	6·50
4. Kerala Bhavani (Tail race utilisation) . . .	8·05
5. Karapuzha . . .	3·89
6. Attappaday . . .	4·76
7. Noolapuzha	2·90
8. Manjat	3·18
9. Thender	2·99

The replies of the State Government to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on Edamalayar, Karapuzha and Kerala Bhavani, projects have been received which are under scrutiny in the commission ; the replies in respect of the other projects are still awaited from the State Government.

Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are therefore to be financed from the State Plans. Central assistance is for the State Plans as a whole, not related to any specific head of development or project.

Thermal Power Station

4772. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is in total number of Thermal Power Stations in the country ;

(b) the places where they are located ; and

(c) the generating capacity of these Stations and their actual production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) *to* (c). The total number of major Thermal Power Stations in the country is 67. Their location, installed generating capacity and the actual production during 1972 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House *Placed in library*, *See*. No. LT-4617/73].

Representation against Closure of Railway out Agencies at Nadaun, Jwalamukhi Pragpur, and other places in Himachal Pradesh

4773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Out Agencies at Nadaun, Jwalamukhi, Pragpur and

other places in Himachal Pradesh were closed down some time back ;

(b) whether a representation to restore them was made to the Railway Ministry; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

(a) Yes; the Out Agencies at Nadaun, Jwalamukhi, Pragpur, Gagret and Bharwain were closed down in August, 1967.

(b) Yes.

(c) As no contractors were forth coming to work the Out Agencies due to poor prospects of traffic, the Northern Railway Administration has pursuaded the Mandi-Kullu Road Transport Corporation to work the same. The Corporation has agreed to work the Out Agencies for booking of parcels and goods in "smalls" once a week only. The Out Agencies have since started functioning accordingly from the dates shown below :—

Name of Out Agency	*Date from which opened*	*Date on which functions*
Gagret	20.1.1973	Monday
Bharwain	15.12.1972	Tuesday
Pragpur	15.12.1972	Wednesdsy
Nadaun	15.12.1972	Thursday
Jwalamukhi Mandir	20.1.1973	Friday

Expansion of Nangal Fertilizer Plant

4774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken for the expansion of the F. C. I. Unit at Nangal in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the size and the capacity to which the Unit would be expanded, the estimated increase in the serving personnel and the financial implications of the proposed expansion ?

(THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nangal Expansion Project, when implemented, will create new plant capacity of 900 tonnes of ammonia per day; out of this, 600 tonnes of ammonia will be utilised for the production of 1000 tonnes of urea per day and the balance would be utilized in the existing plant. The total cost of the expansion project is estimated at about Rs. 75·60 crores, including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 39 crores. The World Bank (IDA) has agreed to grant a loan of $58 million towards financing this project. The project is expected to be completed by about end of 1975 and the estimated additional manpower requirement would be about 580.

Amendment of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869

4775. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an appeal has been made to the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Churches of North India on the 11th January, 1973, for amending the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and for bringing it in comformity with the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY): (a) Yes, Sir. The substance of the proposal is that the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, should be amended to suit the needs of the day as it is antiquated.

(b) The proposal is under examination alongwith other proposals for revision of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.

Himachal Pradesh Government's request for extension of Broad Gauge line from Kalka to Parmanu

4776. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have approached the Railway Ministry for the extension of broad gauge Railway line from Kalka to Parmanu ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Survey for the extension of BG line from Kalka to Parwanoo was carried out as a deposit work (for goods traffic only) at the request of Himachal Pradesh Government during 1969-70. The Survey Reports were furnished to the Himachal Pradesh Government and their official reaction in the matter is awaited.

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में विद्युतीकरण

4777. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार का चम्पारन जिला बिजली के मामले में बहुत पिछडा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या वहां पर बिजली की कमी के कारण खेती के लिए सिंचाई संबंधी सुविधायें देना और कारखानो को लगाना असंभव हो गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में केन्दीय सरकार का विचार कोई कदम उठाने का है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) . (क) चम्पारन जिले की तुलना में बिहार के पांच जिलों में विद्युतीकरण का प्रतिशत उच्चतर है तथा 11 जिलो में इसका प्रतिशत कम है । इस प्रकार बिहार में चम्पारन जिला विद्युतीकरण के मामले में अपेक्षाकृत हुआ पिछड़ा नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने चम्पारन जिले के लिए 160.73 लाख की ऋण सहायता से दो स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं । इन स्कीमों में 262 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण, 3300 पम्प सेटों का अर्जन तथा 445 लघु एवं कृषि उद्योगों को विद्युत सप्लाई करना परिकल्पित है । उत्तरी बिहार को विद्युत सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए मुजफ्फरपुर में 220

मैगावाट की क्षमता का एक तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है । इसके अतिरिक्त पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में डालकोला में 220 मैगावाट का एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र भी स्थापित किया जा रहा है जो उत्तरी बंगाल तथा उत्तरी बिहार को विद्युत सप्लाई करेगा ।

चम्पारन के यात्रियों के लिए तेज गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

4778. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्पारन से बरास्ता बरौनी, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के लिए चम्पारन के यात्रियों के लिए कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या चम्पारन जिले के किन्हीं रेलवे स्टेशनों से गाड़ी में बरौनी, बरास्ता, मोतीहारी जाने में 124 मील की यात्रा के लिये पूरे 12 घंटे अर्थात सारा दिन ही लग जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चम्पारन के लोगों के लिये उपरोक्त सैक्शन पर एक तेज रफ्तार गाड़ी चलाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) चम्पारन सिविल जिले से दिल्ली और कलकत्ता जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए इस समय कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है । लेकिन इन यात्रियों के लिये समस्तीपुर और बरौनी में मेल देने वाली एक्सप्रेस/डाक गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) नं० 484 बगहा-समस्तीपुर सवारी गाड़ी और सम्बद्ध गाड़ी नं० 20 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस द्वारा नरकटियागंज से बरौनी तक (263 कि० मी०) की यात्रा में 11 घंटे और मोतीहारी से बरौनी तक (182 कि० मी०) की यात्रा में 8 घंटे 22 मिनट लगते हैं ।

(ग) इस खण्ड पर तेज गाड़ी चलाने के लिए फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Establishment of Upper House in Madhya Pradesh

4779. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have seen the statement of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister that the State Government were actively considering the question of establishing the Upper House in that State;

(b) whether the Central Government has been consulted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Government are not aware of any such statement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Quantity of Plastic imported and indigenously produced

4780. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of plastic imported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the quantity of plastic manufactured in India during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a)

Item	Quantity imported in tonnes		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Polyethylene (L.D.)	2069	310	1056
Polyethylene (H.D.)	289	37	76
Polystyrene	388	175	147
P V C. (Compounds)	161	23	21
P.V.C. Resin (both emulsion & Suspension)	81 3	179	39·5
Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powder	91	86	100
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Moulding Powder	684	553	713
Nylon Moulding Powder	512	548	664
Acrylic Moulding Powder	61	77 5	128
Polymethyl Methacrylate Powder	72	31	27
Polypropylene Moulding Powder	903	603	175
Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Powder	10	80·5	25·8
Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Powder	66	0·27	1·4

(b)

Item	Quantity manufactured in the country (Tonne Estimated)		
	1970	1971	1972
Polyethylene (L.D.)	23000	27500	28000
Polyethylene (H.D.)	18350	23000	20000
Polystyrene	9300	11000	12500
Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powder	1050	1276	1100
P.V.C. Resin	38700	45320	46080
P.F. Moulding Powder	3246	2876	2669
U.F. Moulding Powder	1680	1985	1865

Change in designation of Assistant Accounts Officers as Accounts Officers

4781. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assistant Accounts Officers and Audit Officers on the Railways are classified as Class II officers ;

(b) whether such Class II officers in the Accounts and Audit Departments on the Civil side are designated as Accounts Officers/Audit Officers ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to designate the Assistant Accounts Officers on the Railways as Accounts Officers, as has been done on the Civil side ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Government have no proposal in this regard under consideration.

भारत के संविधान का अनुवाद

4782. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के संविधान का अनुवाद कौन-कौन सी भाषाओं में हो चुका है और किन-किन भाषाओं में अभी इसका अनुवाद होना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी): भारत के संविधान का अनुवाद आसामी, गुजराती, मलयालम, मराठी, उड़िया, पंजाबी, तमिल तथा तेलगु भाषाओं में किया जा चुका है । हिन्दी में संविधान का अद्यतन अनुवाद, स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्ष गांठ के अवसर पर निकाला गया है । बंगला, कन्नड़ और उर्दू भाषाओं में संविधान के अनुवादों को शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा । कश्मीरी भाषा में भी संविधान का अनुवाद किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

अलाभप्रद रेलवे लाइनों के कारण रेलवे की हानि

4783. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलाभप्रद रेलवे लाइनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड इन लाइनों को चालू रखना चाहती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं और इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) वर्तमान संगणना के अनुसार, भारतीय रेलों पर घाटे पर चलने वाली 74 शाखा लाइनें हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1969-70 के रेलवे बजट पर बहस के दौरान संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों के सम्मान में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की थी कि कोई भी रेलवे लाइन उखाड़ी नहीं जायेगी । साथ ही, घाटे की शाखा लाइनों के संचालन में सुधार करने तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में उपाय और साधनों का सुझाव देने तथा इन लाइनों के संचालन में होने वाली

वित्तीय हानि को कम अथवा समाप्त करने के उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए, उन्होंने संसद् सदस्यों की एक उच्चाधिकार समिति का गठन किया जिसे अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति, 1969 कहते हैं। समिति द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों के अनुसार घाटे की पांच लाइनों अर्थात् पश्चिम रेलवे की कंकवाव–डेरडी, धान–चोटिला तथा हदमतिया–जोडिया और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे की लातागुडी–रामशाई और जोरहाट–नियामाती को बन्द करने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है। रेलवे लाइन के समानान्तर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय मार्ग को चौडा करने के लिए जमीन खाली करने के संदर्भ में एक और लाइन अर्थात् ग्वालियर–शिवपुरी को भी बन्द करने के लिए विचार हो रहा है। घाटे की उन अन्य लाइनो की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है जिनके बारे मे बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव नही है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या L T–4618/73]

बिजली की सुविधा रहित हरिजन बस्तियां

4784. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामो में ऐसी हरिजन बस्तियो की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें अभी तक बिजली नहीं दी गई है; और

(ख) उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री (श्री लाल गोविन्द भगत) : (क) और (ख). प्राय: यह देखा गया है कि पहले से विद्युतीकृत गांवों से सम्बद्ध हरिजन बस्तियों को अलाभकारी भारों और राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों के वित्तीय संसाधनों पर दबाव के कारण बिजली नहीं दी गई थी। अत: भारत सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1971 में इन हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए एक विशेष स्कीम आरम्भ की थी। कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेने के लिए अपेक्षित सूचना के आधार पर उस समय यह प्राक्कलन किया गया था कि देश में पहले से विद्युतीकृत गांवों से सम्बद्ध इस प्रकार की लगभग 36,000 हरिजन बस्तियां हो सकती हैं। राज्यवार प्राक्कलित ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	गांवों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,074
2.	बिहार	1,000
3	गुजरात	521
4.	हरियाणा	5,000
5.	केरल	200
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	2,700
7.	महाराष्ट्र	8,850
8.	मैसूर	225
9.	उड़ीसा	2,023
10	पंजाब	158
11.	राजस्थान	1,000
12.	तमिलनाडु	3,273
13.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,000
14.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,000
	कुल	36,024
	कहें	36,000

इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत, चालू योजना के अंत तक इस प्रकार की 20,000 बस्तियों की विद्युतीकृत करना प्रस्तावित है।

Delay in commissioning of Barauni Fertilizer Factory

4785. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to

(a) whether commissioning of Barauni Fertilizer Factory has been delayed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) *and* (b) : Yes, Sir, The slippage in the completion schedule has been mainly due to delays in (*i*) availability of steel for site fabrication, as well as fabrication of equipment indigenously; (*ii*) receipt of some of the imported raw materials like stainless steel; (*iii*) delivery of indigenous equipment; and (*iv*) in the completion of supply and erection contract by indigenous parties Transportation bottlenecks for heavy items of equipment and labour troubles have also contiributed to dealy.

Fixation of Power Rates on a Uniform Basis in the Country

4786. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power is supplied at different rates to consumers in different States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix the rates on a uniform basis throughout the country and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Electricity Boards have powers to frame their own tariffs for power supply to various consumers in their respective areas. Power tariffs vary from State to State because of variations in the cost of generation, transmission and distribution. However, it is the aim of Government to ensure that there are uniform tariff rates for each category of consumers within each State in the first instance and ultimately, on the establishment of an All India Grid to narrow down the disparties in the rates to the extent feasible in the country as a whole. Uniform power tariffs for each category of consumers have been introduced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal Madhya Pradesh and Mahrashtra The Boards in the States of Orissa and Rajasthan are also taking steps in this direction. In Uttar Pradesh there is uniform tariff throughout the State, except in three major cities namely Allahabad, Kanpur and Lucknow, where lower low tension tariff for domestic and commercial consumers is in force. Although Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had introduced uniform tariff, it has kept separate high tension tariffs for large and heavy industries in hydro and thermal areas.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical complexes during Fifth Five Year Plan

4787. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the major petro-chemical complexes proposed to be set up in the public sector in various parts of the country during the Fifth Plan;

(b) the steps initiated for ascerlaning their feasibility; and

(c) the projects likely to be set up in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) *to* (b) : Studies are presently being conducted for fixing targets for production of petrochemicals for the Fifth Five Year Plan period, taking into account the availability of petro-chemical feed-stocks etc. The planning of future petrochemical complexes will be taken up thereafter.

A nylon filament yarn project has been approved for being set up in Madhya Pradesh. It is likely to be commissioned during the Fifth Plan period.

Supply of Power to New Industries

4788. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether entrepreneurs are facing difficulties in setting up new industries due to non-avilability of the requisite power-load for them ;

(b) if so, Government's assessment in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide necessary power to the new industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No instances have come to the notice of this Ministry regarding difficulties in setting up new industries due to non-availability of requisite power.

(c) The annual Power Surveys carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission take into account the likely demand of industries coming up in the near future. During 1972-73, additional installed generating capacity of 1 million kw will be commissioned and during 1973-74 new generating capacity of about 2 million kw will be commissioned. The power generating capacity is tentatively proposed to be increased from 20 million kw at the end of the Fourth Plan to 42 million kw at the end of the Fifth Plan.

बिहार में उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मामले

4789. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार उच्च न्यायालय मे कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा अत्यन्त पुराने मामले कितने समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इन अनिर्णीत मामलों के निपटान के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) 1972 के अन्त में पटना उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 23,704 थी और सबसे पुराना मामला 21 वर्ष से लम्बित है।

(ख) राज्य प्राधिकारियों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस समय संस्थित किए गए, निपटाए गए तथा अनिर्णीत मुकदमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, न्यायाधीशों की संख्या की फिर से जांच करें।

न्यायमूर्ति जे० सी० शाह की अध्यक्षता में न्यायाधीशों की एक समिति ने उच्च न्यायालयों में बकाया मुकदमो की समस्या पर एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है। समिति ने अनिर्णीत मुकदमों की संख्या कम करने और न्याय में विलम्ब कम करने के लिए अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं। समिति की वे सिफारिशे जो कि पूर्णतः प्रशासनिक प्रकार की हैं और जिनके लिए नियम, कानून या विधि में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भेज दी गई हैं ; जिन सिफारिशों में कानून या विधि के

संशोधन की अपेक्षा की गई है उनकी जांच की जा रही है और उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और राज्य सरकारों के विचार मालूम कर लिए जाने के पश्चात् उनके बारे में निश्चय किया जाएगा।

विधि आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिविल मुकदमेबाजी में विलम्ब समाप्त करने या कम करने और उस द्वारा खर्चे घटाने की दृष्टि से सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 में कुछ विशेष प्रकार के संशोधनों का सुझाव दिया है। सुझाव विचाराधीन है। पुनर्गठित विधि आयोग से भी सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में और संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। हाल ही में, आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

विधि आयोग ने दाण्डिक मामलों में प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी विधि के संशोधन के लिए भी अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं। उनमें से बहुत सी सरकार द्वारा मान ली गई हैं और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के पुनरीक्षण के लिए एक विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित कर दिए जाने के पश्चात्, लोक सभा में विचाराधीन है।

स्टेशनों का आधुनिकीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव

*4790. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत कुछ स्टेशनों को आधुनिक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्टेशनों के आधुनिकीकरण का प्रस्ताव है तथा अब तक कितने स्टेशनों को आधुनिक बनाया गया है?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय भारतीय रेलों पर महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के गहन सुधार से सम्बंधित योजना से है। यदि ऐसा है, तो उत्तर यह है कि बेहतर फर्श, बेहतर रोशनी, परिष्कृत प्रसाधन, जलपान गृह, पीने के पानी आदि में सुधार और सफाई के स्तर में सामान्य सुधार आदि जैसे गहन सुधार के लिए योजनाएँ बनायी गई हैं ताकि राज्यों की राजधानियों, रेलों के क्षेत्रीय, । मण्डलीय मुख्यालयों, औद्योगिक और तीर्थ स्थलों जैसे चुने हुए स्टेशनों पर एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के आधार पर उन्हें प्रारम्भ किया जा सके।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Consultation of Foreign Experts to discontinue drilling operation at Surinsar well in Jammu

4791. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether foreign experts have been consulted regarding the final decision to discontinue drilling operations at Surinsar well in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the advice given by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The abnormally difficult sub-surface geological conditions, obtaining in that well, did not permit continuance of successful drilling operations.

Increase in the number of Members of Lok Sabha

4792. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 59 dated the 20th February, 1973 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to incease the number of Members of the Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) : It is proposed—

(i) to increase the maximum number of members to be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States specified in article 81(1)(A) of the Constitution from 500 to 525 ; and

(ii) to reduce the maximum number of members to represent the Union territories, specified in article 81(1)(b), from 25 to 20.

Electrification of Lucknow-Delhi Railway Tracks

4793. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether electrification work on Lucknow-Delhi line is being started and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Of the Lucknow-Delhi section *via* Kanpur, the section between Kanpur and Tundla has already been brought under electric traction. Further, electrification work on Tundla-Delhi railway line is also in hand,, As regard the Lucknow-Kanpur section and the alternative route from Lucknow to Delhi via Moradabad there is at present, no proposal to electrify, the same.

Damage caused to railways during Disturbances in orissa

4794 **Shri Giridhar Gomango**: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage coused to Railways during disturbances in Orissa in the month of February 1973, and

(b) whether all the lines and railway property have since been put in order?

The Deputy minister in the ministry of Railways (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi)

(a) Rs. 5.37 lakhs approximately.

(b) Yes, except a burnt First Class Coach

"Sindri Fertilizer Battles on three Fronts to regain Stability"

4795. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in 'Hindustan Standard', on the 5th February, 1973 under the heading "Sindri Fertilizer battles on three fronts to regain stability"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several measures, both short term and long term, have been or are being taken to improve the economics of working of this plant through increased production. Apart from repairs and renovations to different sections of this old plant a scheme is already under implementation for manufacture of triple superphosphate at Sindri. This would eliminate dependents on natural gypsum, the quality and supplies of which are presenting difficulty and also ensure regular supply of by-prodouct gypsum for production of ammonium sulphate.

2. Since these measures cannot by themselves be expected to improve the economics of working of this plant beyond a certain point, a large scale expansion and modernisation is also contemplated. The scheme which would increase the capacity for production of Nitorgen from about 90,000 tonnes per annum to about 2,55,000 tonnes per annum would be based on hevy petroleum fractions as the feedstock in lieu of coke/coke oven gas being presently used as feedstock at Sindri. This scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 96 crores.

Promotion of Technically trained qualified staff as Laboratory Superintendent on Indian Railways

4796. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI SHIV SHANKAR PRASAD YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Pathologisits/Laboratory Superintendents / Chemists/Biochemists / Asstt. Chemists/Laboratory Asstts/Laboratory Technicians/Laboratory Attendants are trained in analysis of food-stuffs, water sewage and Bio-chemistry subjects on each Zonal Railway, separately ;

(b) how many employees shouldered full heavy technical responsibility of Laboratory Superintendent durieg his absence/sickness etc. and were paid allowances; and

(c) how many members of staff are independently working and conducting analysis as laid down by the Indian Railways Medical Manual ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The infromation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Diploma-holder Assistant Chemist's Promotion as Laboratory Superintendent (Rs. 325—575)

4797. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assistant Chemists having diploma in Medical Laboratory Technician course and more than five years experience and adequately technically qualified and trained in analysis of food-stuff, water, Chemical-Bio-Chemistry are not entitled to officiate as Laboratory Superintendent (Rs. 325—575) in short term leave vacancies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) : The minimum qualification prescribed for the post of Laboratory Superintendent is B.Sc. (Chemistry) with 5 years' experience in analysis of food, water, drugs or Clinical Bio-chemistry. The selection is by the Railway Service Commission Serving staff who have put in a minimum of 5 years' service, are given age relaxation upto 45 years for this selection.

It will not be desirable to put staff without minimum technical qualifications in charge of Laboratories in the Medical Department.

Discrimination in payment of House Rent allowances to the employees of Central Office of F. C. I.

4798. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India Employees Union of Central Office of the F.C.I. and F.C.I. Officers Federation had protested against discriminatory rates of House Rent Allowance in Central Office;

(b) whether discrimination still continues, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Fertilizer Corporation Employees' Union put up a Charter of Demands which included a request for the restoration of payment of House Rent Allowance at the rate of 30% on the maximum of pay scale to all employees of the Corporation at Central Office from the date it was withdrawn. The Ad-hoc Committee of FCI Officers' Federation Central Office also requested that HRA may be given to all the employees at the same rate of 30% of the maximum of the pay scale.

(b) and (c). According to the guidelines issued by the Govt. in September 1971, the ceiling for house rent allowance for all employees in public enterprises stationed in *Delhi* was allowed to be increased from 25% to 30% of the maximum of the basic pay of the employees concerned. The HRA of the employees of the Corporation stationed in Delhi, was accordingly enhanced from 25% to 30% from 1-10-71. However, in the context of the situation caused by the large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, Govt. decided in December 1971 that this enhanced house rent allowance should remain inoperative. However, the Corporation could not withdraw immediately the increased rate of house rent allowance of 30% in cases where the employees had entered into firm express commitments with their landlords for the payment of increased house rent. The Corporation, therefore, decided that as and when they vacate the houses presently occupied by them, the hous rent allowance would be payable at the original rate of 25% of pay only. Subsequently on a representation received from the Workers' Union of the Central Office the Corporation decided to grant HRA at 30% to all those low paid employees who were earlier getting HRA at this rate.

New Conduct Rules in F. C. I.

4799. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM ANDC HEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the new Conduct Rules in the Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the main objections raised therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A representation has been received drawing attention among other things to the changes made in the disciplinary procedures consequent onthe in troduction of the new conduct rules by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

(c) While the representation is being examined, framing of conduct rules and disciplinary procedures is a matter which falls wholly within the purview of the Corporation.

Payment of Bonus to the Employees in accordance with Khadilkar Formula by Public Undertakings

4800 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Public Undertakings under his Ministry which have complied

with the Khadilkar Formula for the payment 4·33 per cent extra bonus to the employees for the year 1970-71 and the names of the Undertakings which did not honour the Formula ;

(b) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India has refused to honour the formula ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a). 1. Engineers India Limited.
2. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
3. Indian Oil Corporation.
4. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
5. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
6. Lubrizol India Limited.
7. Madras Refineries Limited.
8. Cochin Refineries Limited.
9. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited.

There is no Undertaking which did not honour the Formula.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, but the matter has not yet been finalised by the management.

Installation of Tube Wells along Rivers Satluj and Beas by Himachal Pradesh

4801. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the Himachal Pradesh Government not to install tubewells along the rivers Satluj and Beas ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Agriculture who are administratively concerned with the subject have reported that no proposal for the installation of tube-wells along the rivers Sutlej and Beas have been received. The question of asking the State Government not to install them does not therefore, arise.

Demand and Production of Fuel Oil

4802. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual demand and production of fuel oil in the country during the last three years ;

(b) whether there has been any shift from coal to fuel oil in the country during the aforeaid period ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total indigenous product ion and consumption of furnace oil all grades, in the country for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 were as follows :

(Figs in '000 MTS)

	1970	*1971*	*1972*
Production	4239	4098	3688
Consumption	4651	4974	5539

The production of Furnace Oil has been deliberately reduced to increase the production of higher valued products such as diesel oil, bitumen and lubricants.

The deficit requirements of the product were met fully by imports.

(b) and (c) : There has been some indication of increase in oil consumption at the expense of coal. However, it has not been possible to quantify this increase.

Surrender of amount sanctioned for Development and Irrigation by U.P. and Bihar

4803. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of funds granted by the Centre for irrigation works in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and surrendered by the States during the last three years ; and

(b) the reasons for surrendering the funds.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The reference is apparently to the central assistance allocated for irrigation programmes in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar State during the last three years.

Based on the recommendations of the National Development Council, beginning from the Fourth Five Year Plan, central assistance to the States are given in the form of block loans and block grants. It is not tied up to any particular head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate suitable amounts to the various schemes/projects within the State Plan depending upon the priority accorded by them to each scheme project. The question of surrendering any amount granted for Irrigation works does not also arise in the circumstances.

Allocation to and Actual Expenditure from Pension Fund

4804. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation to the pension fund from the Railway Receipts is much higher than the actual expenditure on pensions during the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the actual expenditure on pensions during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Financial prudence requires to make provision not only for concurrent disbursements but also to set apart adequate amount to meet the annual liability for pension in respect of serving employees.

The actual expenditure on Pension is as under :

1970-71	.	Rs. 8·65 crores
1971-72	.	Rs. 10·40 crores
1972-73 (Revised Estimate)		Rs. 10·92 crores

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का दिल्ली-राजहरा-जगदलपुर लाइन के बारे में अनुरोध

4805. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जनशाह प्रधान :

क्या रेल मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दिल्ली-राजहरा-जगदलपुर के लिए रेलवे लाइन के बारे में 14 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 361 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली–राजहरा–दन्तवाड़े/जगदलपुर रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). बस्तर क्षेत्र में दिल्ली–राजहरा से दान्तवाड़ा/जगदलपुर तक बड़ी लाइन के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण हाल ही में किया गया है और इस समय रेलवे बोर्ड रिपोर्ट की जांच कर

रहा है। इसी बीच इस साइडिंग के अन्तिम भाग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण का काम भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम ज्ञात हो जाने पर इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायगा।

Demand of Excise Duty From Trombay Unit of F.C.I.

4806. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Excise Department has demanded payment of duty from Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Domination of Board of Directors by Functional Directors in F. C. I.

4807. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the domination on Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India by the Functional Directors; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to enlarge the Board by including representatives of officers' Federation, workers union and Government for objective decisions and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) relevant factors are taken into account while constituting or reconstituting the Boards of Directors of all such enterprises.

Charges of insubordination against Directors of F.C.I. for by Passing Ministry in submitting their Resignations.

4808. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Indian Nation' dated the 28th September, 1972 under caption "Directors, Chairman of Sindri Fertilizers Resign" to the effect that his Ministry is thinking of bringing charges of insubordination against the Directors of Fertilizer Corporation of India for bypassing the Minister and directy submitting their resignations to the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the letter of resignation signed jointly by the Chairman, the Managing Director and the Functional Directors was addressed to the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and not to the Prime Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

Cut in Import of Crude

4809. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cut crude import this year; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Home Ministers of five States to consider measures to reduce crimes in Railways

4811 SHRI ARJUN SETHI
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased two state

(a) whether the Minister of Railways has convened a Conference of the Home Ministers of five States to consider measures to reduce crimes in the Railway,

(b) if so, the names of the participant States, and

(c) the decisions arrived at the Conference.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes, on 21-3-73 at New Delhi.

(b) Assam, Bihar, Orissa, U P. and West Bengal

(c) A working group consisting of the :

(i)	Chairman Railway Board	*Chairman*
(ii)	Home Secretary and Inspector General of Police of the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	*Members*
(iii)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.	
(iv)	Financial Commissioner and Member (Traffic), Railway Board.	

has been formed to thoroughly examine the various suggestions made at the meeting, to effectively tackle the problem and to report the Minister for Railways asearly as possible

Completion of Multi-Channel Communication System (Microwave) from Kharagpur to Khurda Road

4812 SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposed extension of directional multi-channel communication system (Microwave) from Kharagpur to Khurda Road will be completed,

(b) what was the original stipulated time schedule for its completion and the estimated cost thereof, and

(c) what are the revised time schedule and the esnmated cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) The work is expected to be completed by 31-3-1975.

(b) The work was programmed in 1971-72 Works Programme at an anticipated cost of Rs 38.34 lakhs and was planned for completion by 31-3-1974.

(c) Dependant upon the availability of indigenous Microwave equipment and steel for towers, the work is now expected to be completed by 31-3-1975 at an estimated cost of Rs 45 42 lakhs.

Construction of type II and III Quarters for GRP Personnel at Cuttack

4813. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for construction of 2 units Type III quarters (single storeyed) and 12 units Type II quarters (double storyed) for Government Railway Police personnel at Cuttack Railway station in Orissa and

(b) if so, the time schedule drawn out for the construction of the quarters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The work will be taken up in 1973-74 and is expected to be completed in two years' time.

मध्य प्रदेश से पंजाब को बिजली की सप्लाई

4814. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से पंजाब को प्रति दिन कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह बिजली पंजाब को नहीं मिल रही है तथा उसका उपयोग राजस्थान कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री लालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) मध्य प्रदेश के सतपुड़ा ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र की अतिरिक्त विद्युत की सप्लाई से पंजाब को जो राहत मिली वह निम्नानुसार है —

मास	लाख यूनिट/दिन
सितम्बर, 1972	2 7
अक्तूबर, 1972	3 7
नवम्बर, 1972	0 75
दिसम्बर 1972	कोई राहत नहीं
जनवरी, 1973	0 074
फरवरी, 1973	0 12
मार्च (1—22) 1973	0.21

(ख) राजस्थान में बढ़ी हुई मांग के कारण पंजाब को वांछित मात्रा में राहत नहीं मिल पा रही है ,

(ग) केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ने राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री से सतपुड़ा की अतिरिक्त बिजली को पंजाब के साथ बांटकर लेने का अनुरोध किया है ।

रतलाम-भोपाल रात्रि ट्रेन तथा मथुरा-बड़ौदा यात्री गाड़ी का बन्द होना

4815 **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या रतलाम-भोपाल रात्रि ट्रेन तथा मथुरा-बड़ौदा यात्री गाड़ी गत दो मास से बन्द है,

(ख) क्या इन दोनों गाड़ियों के बन्द होने से यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा हो रही है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन यात्री गाड़ियों को पुन· कब तक चालू किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) से (ग) 111-ए डाउन/112-ए अप बड़ौदा-भोपाल सवारी गाड़ियां, जिन्हें रतलाम और भोपाल के बीच चलाना बन्द कर दिया था, 5-3-73 से पुन चालू कर दी गयी हैं । 129 डाउन/130 अप पार्सल-एवं-सवारी गाड़ियों को भी जिनका चालन बड़ोदरा और कोटा के बीच बन्द कर दिया गया था उसी दिन से पुन· चालू कर दिया गया है ।

Suggestion of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for convening a Conference of Chief Ministers on Power Crisis

4816. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Government had urged Prime Minister to urgently convene a conference of Chief Ministers to consider the current power crisis and draw up a coordinated national programme for relief; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had addressed the Prime Minister in February 1973 for convening a Conference of Chief Ministers of States to discuss measures for a coordinated national programme to meet the power shortage.

(b) The Group of Ministers of the Government of India on Power is reviewing the matter from the short-term and long-term points of view and the States are being consulted. A conference could also be convened if and when necessary.

Release of Foreign Exchange to Foreign Oil Companies for Import of Crude

4817. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more foreign exchange is being made available to the foreign oil companies to import crude; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) : The foreign oil companies have asked for increase in the price of crude oil being imported by them. These increases have not so far been accepted by the Government. Foreign exchange is being released on an *ad hoc* basis so as to meet the requirements of petroleum products in the country in such a way as to balance imports and indigenous production of petroleum products in the best interest of the country.

Construction of Talcher-Bimlagarh Rail Link during Fifth Five Year Plan (South Eastern Railway)

4818. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link on South Eastern Railway has found place in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether priority of starting the said Railway link *vis-a-vis* development of interland policy has been accepted by Government on non-commercial basis at the outset; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Proposals for the construction of new lines to be taken up in the 5th Plan have not been finalised. It is, therefore, difficult to say whether this line will be taken up or not, either on commercial or non-commercial basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Punjab, Rajasthan fight for Pow er and Water

4819. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report published in Hindustan Times' dated the 23rd February, 1973 under the caption "Punjab Rajasthan fight for power and water"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER(SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the month of October 1972, surplus power of the order of 0·4 million units per day available from the Satpura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh was arranged to be supplied to Punjab through Rajasthan. The desired amount of relief, however, did not materialise due to increased power demand in Rajasthan and the actual relief has varied from 3.7 lakh units per day in October 1972 to 7,400 units per day in January 1973 and no relief during December 1972. In February, 1973 the relief was 12,000 units per day and in March upto now an average relief of 21,000 units per day is being provided to Punjab through Rajasthan. The water supplies in the Ganga canal have not been reduced. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has been requested by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power for sharing the surplus power from Satpura with Punjab.

शामगढ़ से झाबुआ जिले ले जाये जा रहे मक्का के वैगनों का कोटा स्टेशन पर रोका जाना

4820. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शामगढ़ से झाबुआ जिले में जाई जा रही मक्का को कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रोके जाने के कारण हजारों रूपयों की मक्का खराब हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री(श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). कोटा स्टेशन पर रोक रखे जाने के कारण मक्के का कोई परेषरण क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सिविल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा माल की ढुलाई पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों के कारण मक्के के पचास पचास बोरों के दो परेषरण, जो शामगढ़ से 27–2–1973 को बुक किये गये थे, वमनिया स्टेशन (झाबुआ जिला) को भेजे जाने के लिए पड़े हुए हैं। ज्यों ही प्रेषकों द्वारा अपेक्षित सिविल प्राधिकारियों का संचलन आदेश प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ये परेषरण रवाना कर दिये जायेंगे।

कोटा में गोदाम को आलेनिया स्टेशन ले जाना

4821. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा यार्ड के माल गोदाम को आलेनिया स्टेशन ले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Complaints regarding Location of a Caustic Soda Factory in North Kanara District of Mysore

4822. SHRI B V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding the location of the caustic soda factory of M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited in the North Kanara District of Mysore State ;

(b) if so, what are they, and

(c) what action Government have taken in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)to(c). A representation was received in December 1971 against the location of the Caustic Soda factory in and around village Hiregutti in North Kanara District of Mysore State on the ground that it would cause hardships to 12,600 people. The matter was referred to the State Government who informed us recently that land acquisition proceedings were in the final stage and change in site was not possible. Steps have however been taken by the State Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons

Elimination of Small and medium Railway catering contractors

4823. SHRI B. V. NAIK . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and medium Railway catering contractors are being eliminated,

(b) whether their royalty rates or other payment rates to the Railway are being enhanced; and

(c) what is the policy of the Railway administration towards small contractors whose only means of livelihood is Railway contract?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No.

(b) Licence fee is payable by the catering/vending contractors subject to a maximum of 5% of the sales turnover and is reviewed periodically. Besides, rent for accommodation provided, water, electricity, etc. are payable by them.

(c) The Railways do not make any distinction like a small or big catering/vending contractor Any individual contractor can be considered for allotment of catering/vending contracts upto a maximum of 6 units subject to his being found suitable to undertake the job.

कोसी नहर में बालू-जमाव

4824. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोसी नहर तथा उससे सिंचित खेतों में बालू-जमाव की समस्या ने गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) . (क) और (ख). गाद निष्कासन व्यवस्था को कोसी परियोजना के भाग के रूप में समविष्ट करने के बावजूद पूर्वी कोसी नहर को गाद सबंधी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । नहर में गाद भारी मात्रा में जमा होने से न केवल नहर के रख-रखाव में बल्कि सिंचाई प्रणाली के सफल प्रचालन में भी कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो रही है ।

इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय हूंढ निकालने के विचार से विशेषज्ञो की एक समिति का गठन किया गया है जो समुचित उपचारी उपायो के बारे मे सुझाव देगी जिनमें इजीनियरी निर्माण कार्यों, भूमि-सरक्षण, वनरोपण आदि सहित अल्पकालिक तथा दीर्घकालिक दोनो प्रकार के उपाय शामिल होगे । समिति के जून, 1973 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की सम्भावना है ।

सभी राज्यों में वकीलों की एक जैसी पोशाक

4825. **श्री एम० एस० पुरन्दरे** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री** बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके द्वारा सभी राज्यो के वकीलो की पोशाक एक जैसी हो, और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) राज्य सभा द्वारा यथापारित अधिवक्ता (सशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 के खड 38 का उद्देश्य अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 49 मे सशोधन करना है जिससे भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् नियमो द्वारा यह विनियमित कर सके कि किसी न्यायालय या अधिकरण के समक्ष हाजिर होने वाले अधिवक्ताओ द्वारा, जलवायु को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, पहनी जाने वाली पोशाके या परिधान किस प्रकार के हो । किन्तु ऐसा कोई नियम तभी प्रभावी होगा जब वह भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया जाय । यदि यह उपबध विधि बन गया तो आवश्यक एकरूपता सुनिश्चित हो जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में एक सुपर पावर थर्मल स्टेशन की स्थापना

4826. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र व सरगुजा मे सुपर पावर थर्मल स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिससे कि इस पिछडे भाग का भी विकास हो सके और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सिंगरौली के निकट 1,000 मैगावाट क्षमता के एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के निर्माण के लिए एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट हाल ही मे प्रस्तुत की है ।

(ख) विद्युत केन्द्र को मध्य प्रदेश के सिंधी जिले मे सगरौली कोयला क्षेत्रो के निकट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । केन्द्र की स्थापना दो चरणो मे की जानी है—पहले चरण में 200 मैगावाट के दो यनिट शामिल है और दूसरे चरण मे

200-200 मैंगावाट के तीन अतिरिक्त यूनिट शामिल हैं । पहली चरण की अनुमानित लागत 90.81 करोड रुपये और दूसरे चरण की 108.37 करोड़ रूपये हैं ।

Reservation Quota for Jayanti Janta Express at Bhopal Station

4827. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the difficulty in providing facilities to passengers from Gwalior and Bhopal on the Jayanti Janta Express; and

(b) the reasons why there is no quota allotted to Bhopal for reservation of accommodation on that train ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI.) : (a) and (b). A reservation quota of 8 third class sleeper berths and 10 seats is already allotted by 132 Up Jayanti Janta Express for the convenience of passengers travelling from Bhopal. In the town direction, however, this train passes Bhopal at very inconvenient time viz. 3·30 hours in the night and as such no quota has been allotted by this train.

131/132 Jayanti Janta Express has been introduced as a fast service for the convenience of long distance passengers on the North South-route. In order to keep down the journey time, these trains do not stop at Gwalior and other comparable stations.

Work on Ban Sagar Dam

4828. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present situation as regards the approval of the Central Water & Power Commission to the Ban Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the cause for delay; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGVOIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed the Bansagar Project on river Sone for acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Developmental plans of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been urging that the Bansagar Project is the only source of irrigation to the famine stricken plateau areas in Mirzapur district and that the Bansagar proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be modified to make provision of irrigatoin in this area also.

The Government of Bihar have protested against the Bansagar Project as proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh involving diversion of the Sone waters to the Tons river in another basin, on the ground that it will affect the large irrigation system in Bihar from the Sone lower down where the position of supplies is stated to be already critical. Discussions on the project have been held with the three States and efforts continue to be made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all the three States, and it is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at amongst the States in the near future.

Survey for Gas and Oil in Kutch District of Gujarat.

4829. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether no trace of gas or oil has been found in Kutch District of Gujarat on the Indo-Pakistan border ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): One well had been drilled by the ONGC in that area. The tests conducted till now in that well have not led to any show of oil or gas. However, in 1957, traces of Gas had been reported in shallow wells drilled by certain other agencies in that district.

पहलेजा घाट और महेन्द्र घाट पर कैटरिंग प्रबन्ध ठेकेदारों को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव

4830. **श्री डी० एन० तिवारी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग पहलेजा घाट और महेन्द्र घाट के बीच चलने वाले जहाजों के ऊपर डेक का कैटरिंग प्रबन्ध स्वयं कर रहा है और उससे काफी लाभ अर्जित कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों का विचार इस कार्य को फिर से ठेकेदारों को सौंपने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). पहलेजा घाट और महेन्द्र घाट के बीच चलने वाले स्टीमरों के ऊपरी डेक पर खान-पान का प्रबन्ध 5-8-1972 से अस्थायी रूप से विभागीय व्यवस्था द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अब तक के आय व्यय के अनन्तिम आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि केवल मामूली सा मुनाफा हुआ है। कुछ और समय तक इस सेवा के संचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों को देखने के बाद ही इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम विनिश्चय किया जायेगा कि इस सेवा को विभागीय प्रबन्ध में चलाया जाये या अन्य रूप में।

Broad Gauge Line From Maldah to Balurghat *Via* Gazol (West Bengal)

4831. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has since been made in the proposed construction of broad-gauge line from old Maldah to Balurghat *via* Gazol (West Bengal); and

(b) by what time the proposed construction is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A Traffic Survey for a BG line from Old Maldah to Balurghat *via* Gazol is in progress. The survey is expected to be completed before the onset of the monsoon. Further consideration to this proposal will be given after the survey is completed.

Loss of Tea Traffic due to use of worn out Wagons

4832. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are losing tea traffic increasingly to the roadways due to faulty and uncovered wagons being used for carrying tea from estates in Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta during the monsoon; and

(b) whether in spite of complaints from the overseas markets about water tainting of North East Indian tea, Railway Authorities have not taken any action to replace worn-out wagons due to the new policy of developing tea traffic for metre gauge line to Kandla ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) This Ministry have no knowledge of any complaints from the overseas markets about water tainting of North East Indian Tea. Fit and water tight covered wagons are supplied for loading tea.

Acquiring of Land for Proposed Broad Gauge Line From Maldah to Balurghat

4833. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land required for the proposed construction of new broad-gauge line from old Maldah to Balurghat *via* Gazol has since been acquired; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A traffic Survey for a B G line from old Maldah to Balurghat *via* Gazol is in progress. The survey is expected to be completed before the onset of the monsoon. Further consideration to this proposal will be given after the survey is completed.

Increase in the strength of Sanitary Staff at New Delhi Station

4834. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of passenger trains and volume of passenger traffic during the last three years, yearwise at New Delhi Station,

(b) the increase in the strength of the sanitary staff during the period for the maintenance of sanitation at the station, and

(c) if there has been no increase, the steps proposed to be taken by the administration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). No increase in the strength of sanitary staff has been considered necessary.

Statement

The total number of trains handled at New Delhi station both ways during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 is indicated below:

Year	No. of trains
1971 (as on 1-4-1971)	73
1972 (as on 1-5-1972)	77
1973 (as on 20-3-1973)	79

The volume of passenger traffic during the last 3 years, year-wise at New Delhi station.

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 up to Feb.
Outward passenger traffic.	5065580	5361767	5134231
Inward passenger traffic.	2230645	2278193	2114971

हसनपुर से सकरी तक नई लाइन

4835. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हसनपुर से सकरी तक एक नई मीटर-गेज लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति 11 अगस्त, 1972 को दे दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे अब तक आगे की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). हसनपुर से सकरी तक एक नयी मीटर लाइन के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण की स्वीकृति 10-8-1972 को दी गई थी । सर्वेक्षण का काम जारी है ।

सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने और सभी पहलुओं से रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा रिपोर्ट की जांच कर लेने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।

Amendment of Article 226 of the Constitution

4836. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that by taking advantage of article 226 of the Constitution, landlords and big-moneyed people are often depriving the poor farmers and peasants of their rights and interests; and

(b) if so, what effective measures are proposed to be taken by Government to modify or amend this Article ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, However the Law Commission has issued a questionnaire constructure and jurisdiction of higher judiciary. Question (5) of the same relates to the amendment of article 226 of the Constitution.

The subject matter is still under examination of the Commission.

Employees working at Farakka Barrage Project

4837. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees who have worked at a stretch for ten years in the Farakka Barrage Project and the number of those employees who have worked at a stretch for five years in the Farakka Barrage Project;

(b) the total number of employees working at the moment in Farakka Barrage; and

(c) where they are proposed to be deployed after the completion of Zangipur Canal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Thermal Power Project in West Bengal

4838 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total cost for the installation of Thermal Power Project at Dalkhola, West Dinapur District in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The total cost for the installation of 2 X 120 MW sets at Dalkhola Thermal Power Project in West Bengal is presently estimated at Rs. 47 crores.

Companies Enlisted as Monopoly Houses

4839. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies had been enlisted as Monopoly Houses till 1972 ; and

(b) out of this how many companies have set up their business or trade centres or collaborating agencies outside India, and the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) 891 undertakings had registered themselves under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 till the 31st December, 1972.

(b) The necessary information is being collected.

Observation of A.R.C. for Commercial Department

4840. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2225 on the 15 June, 1971 regarding observations regarding functioning of Commercial Department and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations ;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time likely to be taken in taking the decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4619/73]

(c) Does not arise.

Uniform Rate for recovering undercharges from Traders on Zonal Railways

4841. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5041 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding the outstanding amount of undercharges on consignments and state:

(a) who is the competent authority to prescribe the rates of commodities booked as parcels and Goods over the Indian Railways;

(b) whether the rates can differ on different Railways or these are uniform on all the Indian Railways;

(c) whether Government are aware that the traders who book their consignments of perishable parcels *viz* Green Chillies and Potatoes on the Western Railway are required to pay undercharges, whereas no undercharges are recovered from the traders over Central Railway for similar commodities; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the differential treatment with the traders on different Railways ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Central Government.

(b) The rates are uniform over all Indian Railways. However, Railway Administrations have been delegated powers to quote special lower rates between specific pairs of points as a measure for attracting traffic.

(c) and (d). The undercharges had accrued due to charging of certain commodities at lower than the chargeable rate. There is no differential treatment with the traders served by any particular railway because the chargeable rates are the same on all Indian Railways.

Shifting of drilling platform from Aliabet to new Site

4842. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any p Government's consideration to shift the Off-shore drilling platform from Aliabet to a new site eight kilo-metres away for drilling a second well ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No definite proposal has yet been finalised in this regard.

Rail link connection between Canning and Hasnabad in West Bengal

4843. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has prepared reports regarding the possibility of connecting Canning with Hasnabad, in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Traffic Survey for the following rail links is in progress :

(i) Lakshmikantapur to Kakdwip *via* Kulpi.

(ii) Canning to Golabari.

(iii) Hasnabad to Canning *via* Pratapadityanagar. Further consideration to these proposals will be given after the survey is completed.

Exploration in Eastern region and Island areas of Bay of Bengal

4844. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in *Amritabazar Patrika*, Calcutta, dated the 9th January, 1973 under the caption "some warnings on the oil front" ;

(b) whether his Ministry has any step to ensure exploration of oil in the hyper-ubsidence basin within the State of West Bengal ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof ;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to undertake the work of exploration in Andamans and Nicobar Islands areas ; and

(e) how far the expertise in the possession of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the matter of exploration is going to be utilised for exploration in the Eastern region and in the islands areas of Bay of Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploration work is already in progress.

Seismic surveys have been carried out since early part of 1964 and are being continued. One exploratory well had also been drilled in Bodra area of the 24 Parganas district.

(d) Yes, Sir. Surface geological mapping is already being carried out.

(e) The ONGC is already using all the expertise available with it for the exploration work in these areas.

Visit of a Team Abroad for Exploring the Possibilities of Importing Crude

4845. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHIMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team to explore the possibilities of import of crude was recently sent abroad; and

(b) if so, the countries which it visited and the report of the team and the action taken thereon?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States visited were Oman, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Qutar and Bahrain. There are proposals to establish additional sources for the import of crude oil. It is premature to disclose the action taken at this stage.

Dharna by All India Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees before General Manager' (Northern Railway)

4846. SHRI SUKHDEO PARASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railways employees Association staged dharna on February 26, 1973 in front of the office of the General Manager, Northern Railway New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were their main demands and reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands of the Association are:

(i) Full recognition, and

(ii) setting up of separate cells at the Divisional level to watch the interests of reserved community employees.

It has been the policy of the Government to discourage the formation of Unions or Associations on the basis or caste, tribe or relegion. Accordingly, recognition cannot be granted to Associations like All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees' Association.

Separate Cells at the Divisional level are not considered justified.

Completion of work Relating to Railway Traffic

4847. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made so far in completion of the work relating to the railway traffic costing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Systematic analysis of cost of operation is being done for goods services and also suburban passenger services Work relating to costing of general passenger services has been taken in hand for the first time on the Indian Railways. This study will be done in phases and it is expected that it will be finalised in about 18 months.

Restoration of Old Railway Lines between Darbhanga District and North Bihar

4848. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made so far in restoring all old Rail lines between Darbhanga District and North Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The sections from Supaul to Thurbhita and onwards from Thusbhita to Saraiarh a total length of about 25 kms., have been restored and opened to fraffic in October, 1967, and November 1970, respectively.

For the further restoration from Saraigarh to Forbesganj, (56 Kms.), the work of updating an earlier rapid study and a traffic survey is in progress. The question of taking up this restoration, in phases, in the first instance from Saraigarh to Raghopur (13 kms.), is undrer active consideration.

Rise in Price of Kerosene Oil

4850. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that Kerosene oil dealers have raised the price of kerosene oil and it is not easily available particularly in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some shortages of Kerosene oil have occurred during the last two months in some parts of the country including Mysore. This has been mainly on account of the unusual increase in demands of all petroleum products, particularly diesel oils and kerosene caused by acute power shortages, severe drought conditions in some parts of the country, dislocation of transport in some areas etc.

Regarding the increase in prices by the dealers, the State Governments are competent to take suitable action against such of the dealers who contravene the existing price fixation orders. The Mysore Government have already been advised to take appropriate action in this regard.

मथुरा के निकट सोनल रेलवे स्टेशन को लूटा जाना

4851. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आर० वी० वड़े :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में मथुरा के निकट सोनल रेलवे स्टेशन का सारा नकद रुपया डाकुओं द्वारा लूट लिया गया था;

(ख) क्या डाकुओं ने वहां पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मकान भी लूटे थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो घटना का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा पुलिस की कार्य के प्रति शिथिलता के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 3-3-73 को लगभग 01-30 बजे एक बन्दूक और देशी पिस्तौलों से लैस 5/6 व्यक्ति पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनई रेलवे स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर, श्री गया प्रसाद उपाध्याय के रेलवे क्वार्टर में घुस गये और उन्हें तथा उनकी विधवा पुत्री को मारा-पीटा । उन्होंने नकदी और 1382 रुपये का निजी सामान लूट लिया । श्री उपाध्याय रेलवे स्टेशन पर आने में सफल हो गये और उन्होंने ड्यूटी पर तैनात सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर श्री ब्रह्मानन्द को इस बारे में सूचित किया । कथित डकैत स्टेशन पर भी आये और उन्होंने 147 रुपये की स्टेशन आय, अभिदाय ट्यूब से 10 रुपये तथा श्री रघुनाथ सिंह पोर्टर से 45 रुपये लूट लिये । उन्होंने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर श्री ब्रह्मानन्द, पोर्टर श्री छज्जू राम और वेंडर श्री राम कुमार को भी पीटा । डकैत फिर सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों, सर्वश्री ब्रह्मानन्द और जे० सहाय के रेलवे क्वार्टरों में गये और क्रमशः 720 रुपये और 800 रुपये के मूल्य की उनकी नकदी तथा निजी सामान लूट लिया । सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर से सूचना मिलने पर, राया सिविल पुलिस के स्टेशन आफिसर अपने कर्मचारियों सहित घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गये । पुलिस को देखते ही, डकैत लूटके माल सहित भाग गये । चायल स्टेशन मास्टर श्री उपाध्याय, उनकी विधवा पुत्री

और वेंडर श्री राम कुमार को तत्काल 12 अप एक्सप्रेस द्वारा इलाज के लिए सिविल अस्पताल, मथुरा को भेज दिया गया। मथुरा के पुलिस सुपरिटेडेंट, डिप्टी पुलिस सुपरिंटेंडेंट और बरेली सिटी के स्पेशल रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट और मण्डल अधीक्षक, इज्जतनगर भी घटना-स्थल पर पहुचे।

रायासिविल पुलिस के स्टेशन आफिसर ने भारतीय दण्ड महिता की धारा 395 और 397 के अधीन अपराध स० 35 मे मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और 2 सदिग्ध व्यक्ति भी गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं। पुलिस जाच-पडताल कर रही है।

(घ) सामान्यत स्टेशनो पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी तैनात नही किये जाते क्योकि कानून और व्यवस्था का विषय राज्य पुलिस का है। परन्तु, विशेष मामले के रूप मे, कर्मचारियो तथा स्टेशन की सुरक्षा के लिए इस घटना के बाद रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का एक सशस्त्र दस्ता स्टेशन पर तैनात कर दिया गया है। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का दस्ता राया मे निरन्तर रहता है।

Purchase of Seismic Survey Vessel by O. & N. G. C.

4852 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whe her the O. & N. G C has called for tenders twice for pruchasing Seismic Survey Vessel and the deal has not yet been finalised,

(b) what is the cost of the vessel and the reasons for delay in taking decision, and

(c) the total amount spent so far on contract to foreign firms for the geophysical survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) and (b). Tenders for outright purchase of a seismic survey vessel were invited by the ONGC only once (in December 1972) which are presently under scrutiny by the Commission A decision will be taken as soon as all the aspects of the tenders have been scrutinised A newly-constructed suitable seismic survey vessel alone is estimated to cost Rs 1 5 to Rs 2 00 crores

(c) Rs. 140 18 lakhs.

Opening of new Station at Thumba near Trivandrum

4853 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the foundation stone laid by the late Shri Vikram Sarabhai for a new Railway station at Thumba near Trivandrum hass since been removed from that spot,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government are aware of the necessity of a Railway station in the place to meet the increasing requirements of passenger traffic and Thumba rocket launching complex and if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The foundation pillar is still in existence at site. The plaque has been removed by the Thumba Equatorial Rocket launching Station authorities and kept by them in their safe custody to prevent theft or damage to it due to vandalism.

(c) Yes. A proposal to open a passenger booking station is under consideration.

Gujarat Government ready to bear loss on Tarapore-Bhavnagar Railway Line

4854. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have intimated his Ministry their readiness to bear the loss on Tarapore Bhavnagar Railway line;

(b) if so whether the Ministry has agreed to the State Goverment's offer; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of carrying out fresh surveys for this rail link on the basis of the offer made by the State Govt. *vide* (a) above is under consideration in consultation with the Gujarat State Government.

Production of Power in Hydel Power Stations

4855. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of hydel power stations in the country;

(b) what is the total generating capacity of these stations; and

(c) what is the actual power production by these stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The total number of major hydel power stations in operation at present is 79.

(b) The total installed generating capacity of these stations is 6627 M W.

(c) The energy generation during 1971-72 from these hydel stations was 2788 kWh.

Reports regarding working of companies

4856. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing dissatisfaction of the share-holders with the present form and content of companies reports;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the growing demand for full disclosure of details regarding the working of the companies; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make changes in the form and content of companies reports with a view to ensure fair and full disclosure of information to share-holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Certain suggestions have been received from a few individuals organisations for amending the Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956 for the disclosure of some more information with regard to the working of companies. These suggestions will be considered while amending the said Schedule, in future.

Supply of more power to Haryana by D.E.S.U.

4857. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more D.E.S.U. power is proposed to be supplied to Haryana for its rabi production ;

(b) whether it will affect the power supply in Delhi ;

(c) how much power is supplied by D.E.S.U. to Haryana; and

(d) the additional quantity which D.E.S. U. has decided to supply to Haryana ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) As per the agreement with the Haryana State Electricity Board, surplus power available with DESU has been agreed to be supplied to Haryana.

(b) This will not affect power supply position in Delhi.

(c) and (d). Haryana has one-third share of total generation from 3×62 5 MW units numbers 2, 3 & 4. at Indraprastha Extension Station of DESU.

About 10 lakh units per day over and above Haryana's share are being supplied by DFSU to Haryana at present.

Memorandum submitted by North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union to General Manager, North Eastern Railway at Narkatia Ganj

4858. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway employees of Samastipur Division had staged a demonstration on 12th January, 1973 at Narkatiaganj and a memorandum was submitted to the General Manager, North Eastern Railway camping at Narkatiaganj, by the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union; and

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum and Government reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of sluice gates-cum-Bridges on river Khiroi in Bihar

4859. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1146 on the 27th February, 1973 regarding construction of Sluice Gates-cum-Bridges on River Khiroi in Bihar and state the estimated expenditure and time schedule for the completion of sluice-gates-cum-bridges on River Khiroi in District Darbhanga (Bihar) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The State Government of Bihar have reported that further hydrological observations are to be carried out during 1973 monsoon for the preparation of the scheme of Sluice-gates-cum-bridges on the river Khiroi in Darbhanga District. The estimated cost and schedule of construction will be available only after the scheme is finalised.

Mass Deputation and Memorandum submitted to Railway Minister at Darbhanga by North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union

4860. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Eastern Railway Mazdoor union had waited upon the Railway Minister in a mass deputation on the 24th February,1973 at Darbhanga and submitted a memorandum to him; and

(b) if so, contents of the memorandum and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Divisional Secretary of the N.E. Railway

Mazdoor union, Samstipur Division and the N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union Branch at Darbhanga each submitted a memorandum to the Minister for Railways on 24-2-73 at Darbhanga.

(b) The main demands contained in the memoranda are given in the attached statement.

Many of the demands are of a general nature and do not specifically pertain to the Railways. The remaining demands are such as are generally settled through the Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery provided for the purpose.

STATEMENT

I. Demands as contained in the memorandum submitted by the Samastipur Divisional Branch of N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union.

1. Grant of Bonus to Railwaymen.
2. Payment of need based minimum wages.
3. Early publication of Third Pay commissions' Report.
4. No reduction in the retirement age.
5. Continued payment of House Rent Allowance to the staff transferred from Goarkhpur to Samastipur consequent on Divisionalisation of N.E. Railway with effect from 1-5-1969.

II. Demands as contained in the memorandum submitted by the Darbhanga Branch of N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union.

1. Publication of Pay commissions' Report and payment of need based minimum wage.
2. Payment of Bonus to Railway employees @ 8.33%.
3. Revaluation of the Provident Fund Deposit on the basis of present day value.
4. Availability of essential commodities at subsidized rates to neutralize the soaring price rise.
5. Provision of ration cards to all railway employees irrespective of rural or urban region and supply of food grains at cheap rates.
6. Absorption of Casual Labour in Class IV and abolition of Casual Labour system.
7. Closure of Railway Hospitals and payment of medical allowance in lieu.
8. Timely supply of uniforms on the basis of the system prevalent prior to the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions.
9. Implementation of Mia Bhoy Tribunal's decisions.
10. Reduction of duty hours of Running Staff from 14 hours to 8 hours and provision of Vans for transportation of staff of goods trains of the 2nd shift from Darbhanga to Nirmali and Jaynagar.
11. Reduction in duty hours from 12 hours to 8 hours of some staff of Traffic, Engineering and Loco Departments like Pointsmen, Cabinmen, Box Porters etc.
12. Fixation of working hours of Open Line Subordinate Offices from 10.00 AM instead of 7.00 AM and reduction in working hours from 8 hours to 6½ hours or payment of special allowance to the employees concerned.
13. Construction of quarter for all Gangmen.
14. Provision of Hand Pumps at all manned level crossing gates.
15. 20 % up gradation of skilled categories of Loco, Carriage, Electric and Workshop staff in accordance with Shankar Saran's Award.
16. Solution of problems arising out of the transfer of Signalling Staff of Gorakhpur and Marine Staff of Barari.

17. Payment of Washing Allowance to employees of medical department on monthly basis.

18. Reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for the representatives of Railway employees on numerical basis.

19. Construction of 300 quarters for railway employees at Darbhanga.

20. Provision of a Middle School for children of over 1000 Railway employees.

21. Provision of a cooperative canteen

22. Provision of a cycle stand in local offices like Loco Sheds, Stations, etc.

23. Provision of Hand Pumps in Railway colonies for supplementing the shortage of water in emergencies.

24. Provision of a proper drainage system in Eastern Railway colony of Darbhanga.

25. Provision of accommodation for Co-operative Society at Darbhanga.

26. To make grants and construction of a Theatre for the development of Recreational Centre at Darbhanga.

27. Construction of a wall to prevent theft of coal from Loco Shed and Yard.

28. Arrangement for the payment of the arrears of dues of Railway employees.

29. Increase in staff in Electrical Department according to actual requirement.

Double Railway Track Between Delhi and Meerut

4861. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether double Rail track is planned between Delhi and Meerut ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project would be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Double line is already available between Delhi and Ghaziabad. Further doubling of 17.80 km. between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar is under consideration.

Use of Electricity in Government Offices

4862. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to reduce the use of electricity in the Central Government Offices in view of the shortage of electricity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India that steps be taken in offices under their control to economise in the use of power to the maximum extent possible, by using fewer lights, fans, Air conditioner and other electrical appliances till such time as the power supply position improves.

Railway Line from Tellicherry to Mysore

4863. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey for the construction of a Railway line from Tellicherry to Mysore *via* Coorg;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the estimated expenditure thereon ;

(c) whether Government received any representation that the construction of this line should be taken up soon; and

(d) if so, the decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The survey revealed that this rail link would be highly unremunerative, and is likely to result in heavy losses to the Railways. The present day cost of construction of this line would be over Rs. 27 crores.

(c) Yes.

(d) Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification, it will be difficult to take up construction of this line.

Off-Shore Drilling on Kerala Coast with Foreign Collaboration

4864. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake off-shore drilling on Kerala coast in collarbortion with any foreign country as a part of the newly announced crash programme for oil exploration ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is presently under consideration of Govt. However, if and when a suitable proposal is made by a competent foreign company for collaboration for off-shore exploration on the Kerala coast, the proposal would be given due consideration.

Amendment of Articles 136 and 226 of the Constitution.

4865. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study to bring changes in Articles 136 and 226 of the Constitution ;

(b) if so, the nature of changes proposed, and

(c) when Government are likely to initiate action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c). The Law Commission has taken up for consideration, the question for reforms needed in certain aspects of the structure and jurisdiction of the higher judiciary The questionnaire that is issued by the Commission on the subject, *inter alia*, includes —

(*i*) a question regarding the desirability of modification in the scope of appeal under article 136 against the judgements of High Courts;

(*ii*) queries as to how far, in petitions, to the Supreme Court under article 32, or to the High Court under article 226, disputed questions of fact should be gone into ;

(*iii*) queries as to whether in such petitions, certain limitations should be imposed to the grant of *ad interim* stay.

The matter is under final examination of the Commission.

Conversion of Gondia-Balaghat Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge

4866. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have proposed conversion of Narrow Gauge Railway line from Gondia to Balaghat into Broad Gauge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Based on the recommendations of the uneconomic branch lines committee, 1969, a traffic survey for the conversion of the orther n sections of the Satpura N. G. sys-

tem (comprising the Gondia-Balaghat and other N. G. lines), has been undertaken and the survey is in progress. A decision regarding the conversion of these sections will be taken after the results of the survey become known.

Destruction of Power Station of Aizal by Mizo ostiles

4867. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power station of Aizal, the capital of Mizoram, was destroyed by mizo hostiles.

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such activities in future; and

(c) the approximate loss suffered by Government due to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) On 28th February, 1973, the power station at Aizal, the capital of Mizoram was demaged by blasting and the guard on duty was shot at twice. As a result of explosion, one corner of the building was damaged and the roof was blown off. There was no serious damage to the machinery.

(b) Necessary security measures have been taken against such acts of sabotage and special precautions have been taken to protect important buildings.

(c) There was no serious damage to machinery. Action has been taken to repair the building and the plant. Power supply was restored gradually from the very next day.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in North Bengal

4868. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a fertilser plant in North Bengal in the Fifth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether it will be set up with any foreign collaboration; and

(c) whether the project report has been prepared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir, However, detailed studies are under way in regard to possible locations where additional capacity could be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

Funds for construction of Irrigation and Power Projects in Orissa

4869. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) when Government propose to release funds for the construction of Irrigation and Power Project of Indravati and Kholab rivers in Orissa ;

(b) whether these works can be taken up as per the agreement of 1951 by the bordering States ; and

(c) if not, the probable time that is expected to be taken by the tribunal to dispose of the disputes regarding these projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). The final proposals of the State Government on the Upper Kolab project have been received, while the final proposals for the Indravati project have not yet been received from the State Government.

As there were differences amongst the State Governments on the allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters and the validity of 1951 agreement and other matters, the water disputes were referred in April 1969 to a common Tribunal consisting of judges of the Supreme and High Courts for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputs Act, 1953. The whole question of water allocation amongst the States is now, therefore, before the Tribunals, and it is no longer possible for the Government of India to take any view on the respective claims put forth by the States, and it is therefore not considered appropriate to consider the clearance of any new projects in these basins till the Tribunals give their award and allocate water to these States, keeping in view the various arguments of the different party States unless there is consensus amongst the States about the implementation of any specific projects.

The adjudication proceedings are in progress. It is difficult to state when the Tribunal's award on the Godavari dispute would be available, since the arguments on the dispute have not yet been taken up by the Tribunal which is dealing with the Krishna dispute at present. The Chairman of the Tribunal has been asked to expedite the work as far as practicable.

Supply of Floating Rig by Japan

4870. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese authorities are reluctant to supply a floating rig for drilling in off-shore Bombay high area ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b) : No, Sir, however, the question of some of the electrical equipment installed in the mobile off-shore drilling platform (which has been constructed in Japan for the ONGC) conforming to the contractual specifications has been taken up by the ONGC with Mitsubishi; the final outcome of this is awaited.

Restoration of Agra BAH line and its extension

4871. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for closing the Railway line from Agra to Bah in District Agra ; and

(b) whether Government propose to restore this line and to link it to Etawah *via* Jaitpur Kalan in view of the backwardness of the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (*a*) and (*b*) The Agra-Bah line was closed for traffic in 1939 and dismantled in 1940, on the recommendations of the erstwhile G I. P. Railway, as the line was uneconomic. In view of the difficult ways and means position and as the area is also adequately served by roads, restoration of this line and its extention to Etawah *via* Jaitpur, may not merit priority for consideraion.

Railway line Between Shikohabad and Morena *via* Bateshwar Bah and Bhadrauli

4872. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether there is a proposal under consideration to construct a new Railway line between Shikohabad and Morenda *via* Bateshwar, Bah and Bhadrauli ;

(b) if so, the gist thereof : and

(c) how long would it take to complete the survey of the area for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

कोचीन-कायंकूलम् तटवर्ती रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

4873. **श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केरल राज्य में कोचीन-कायंकूलम समुद्रतटीय रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 1970 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि यह परियोजना आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद है । जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण से पता चला, इस लाइन के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत 10 करोड़ रुपये थी । इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताएं सड़क यातायात और देशीय जलमार्ग से भली-भांति पूरी हो जाती है । वर्तमान कोल्लम–एरणाकुलम मीटर लाइन भी, जिसे बड़ी लाइन में बदला जा रहा है, समुद्र तट से अधिक दूर नहीं है । इसे तथा नयी रेलवे लाइनें बनाने के लिए उपलब्ध सीमित साधनों को देखते हुए इस परियोजना पर निकट भविष्य में विचार करना कठिन होगा ।

Levy of punitive tax upon people of an area where railway property is damaged

4874. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether any proposal is under the consideration of Government for enacting a piece of legislation enabling Government to levy Punitive Tax or such other Tax upon the people of an area where Railway property is destroyed or damaged by collective action of the people, if so, the broad outlines of the legislation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : No. Sir.

Introduction of Direct Fast Train service between Delhi and State Capitals

4875. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce direct fast train services between New Delhi and the Capitals of States which have not got such services so far ; and

(b) if so, in what priority and which of the State Capitals are likely to get such services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of a Fast Train between Lucknow and Bombay

4876. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by what date, a fast train service between Lucknow and Bombay is likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

It is proposed to extend the biweekly Bombay Bina Janata Express to and from Lucknow with effect from 3-4-73 to provide a direct fast service between Bombay and Lucknow.

Doubling of Railway lines in various zones

4877. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in doubling the Railway lines in various zones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

The information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library Sec. No.*LT-4620 /73]

Introduction of Fast Train between Delhi and Bombay

4878. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to cut down the time gap of nearly fifteen hours, from 07.25 hours (starting time of Punjab Mail) and 22 hours (starting time of Amritsar Express) during which there is no train between Delhi and Bombay by introducing a fast train on this section; and

(b) what are the reasons that there has been no addition of train services of this route ever since independence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No.

(b) It has not been possible to introduce additional service between Delhi and Bombay via Central Railway route due to inadequate section capacity enroute and for want of necessary terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi and Bombay.

Equity Investment and Losses incurred by I.D.P.L.

4879. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the equity investment of Government in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) the total losses incurred by this public sector undertaking upto the 31st March, 1972 and the extent of erosion of equity capital; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the economic viability of this undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The equity investment of the Government in the company as on 31-3-72 was Rs. 2750 lakhs.

(b) The total loss incurred by the company upto 31-3-72 was Rs. 3,455·95 lakhs which is more than the paid up equity capital as on that date.

(c) The measures taken to improve the economic viability are as follows:—

(i) Improvement of technology by process development and by introducing new equipments and machinery;

(ii) Deletion of items which are not economically viable;

(iii) Expansion and diversification of the programme of production.

(iv) Export of Surgical Instruments to USSR.

(v) Grant of financial relief by restructuring the capital structure and by treating the working capital loans granted to meet cash losses, as interest free for a period of 5 years from 1-4-72.

C.O.B. Licences to Drug Manufacturing Firms with Foreign Equity exceeding 26 per cent.

4880. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any C.O.B. licencee have been granted to any Drug Manufacturing Firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent.

(b) if so, what are the names of these firms and the items covered by each licence; and

(c) whether by procuring C.O.B. licences, foreign firms have expanded their capacitv to the detriment of Indian firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement, furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4621/73]

(c) The following categories of undertakings which may have commenced production or may have taken effective steps to take up production under the provisions of exemption from licensing applicable to them before the introduction of the modified policy announced in 1970 are required to apply for a Carrying on Business' licence:

(i) Industrial undertakings pertaining to industries which were earlier delicenced but which have now been brought under licensing again;

(ii) Industrial undertakings which were previously exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries Act, because they had fixed assets of a value not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs but are not so exempt now in the light of the new conditions for exemption from industrial licensing (*e.g.* dominant undertakings foreign companies concerns belongnigto Larger Industrial Houses, etc., and undertakings requring foreign exchange beyond the specified limits are eligible for exemption from licensing)

(iii) Industrial undertakings as have already established production or manufacture of certain new article or articles in accordance with the policy of diversification inforce hitherto but are not covered by the revised policy of free diversification announced in Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development notification dated 18th July 1970.

As C.O.B. licences have been issued to regularies the capacities which were deemed to have been established, the question of expansion by such firms to the detriment of any other Indian party does not arise.

Method for Surveying Oil Reserves Under Sea-Bed and Amount spent so Far

4881. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different methods of surveying oil reserves under sea-bed;

(b) which of them are being used by us and at which places; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far in the survey of sea-beds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The principal surveying methods for oil exploration in offshore areas are the seismic reflection and refraction methods. Sometimes magnetic and gravity surveying methods are aso used for this purpose. In our continential shelf, seismic reflection and refraction surveying methods have been used in the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining areas of the Arabian Sea extensively and to lesser extents in the Gulf of

Kutch and in the offshore areas off Kerala, Laccadives, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Prdesh, Orissa an West Bengal. A limited amount of magnetic surveys were also conducted in the Bombay High area.

(c) Rs. 290.00 lakhs approximately.

Requirement and Production of Fertilizer and Setting up of a New Plant in Nhava Shewa, Maharashtra

4882. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased be state:

(a) what is the quantity of fertilizers that is annually needed in India and how much is manufactured indigenously and at what cost;

(b) where are the new fertilizer plants proposed to be erected, what are their capacities and when are they expected to go into commission; and

(c) whether the proposals for setting up anew fertilizer plant near Nhava-Sheva in Maharashtra has been held up and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As against the anticipated consumption of 21·36 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 6·67 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 3.94 lakh tonnes of Potash, during 1972-73, it is expected that the indigenous production would be of the order of about 10·70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3·25 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5. There are no known sources of potash in the country.

The cost of production of fertilisers depends on a variety of factors like the feedstock used, the technology employed, the product mix, age of the plant, source of financing, the impact of various levies/ duties etc.

(b) Studies are under way in this regard.

(c) M/s. Dharmsi Morarji Chemical Company Ltd. who were granted an Industrial Licence to set up a fertilizer plant near Sheva-Nhova have surrendered the licence since the city and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) had not given its clearance to the proposed site on the grounds of possible pollution effects of the project.

Preparation of Preliminary Survey and Feasibility Report before Drilling was undertaken at Surinsar well in Jammu

4883. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preliminary survey to assess the presence of oil deposits at Surinsar in Jammu and Kashmir and a feasibility report were prepared before the drilling was undertaken there; and

(b) if so, by whom this was done and what was the outcome of such preliminary assessments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Geological and seismic surveys to map the structure, and a techno-economic assessment of the structure, were carried out.

(b) This work, which was done by the personnel of the ONGC, indicated the presence of a favourable structure worth testing by drilling.

New Railway lines in Backward Areas of Rajasthan

4884. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately taken a decision to lay new Railway lines without viewing too closely in terms of prospect of immediate returns on investment in relation to the providing of Railway facilities to backward areas; and

(b) if so, the names of the new Railway lines proposed to be provided in the backward areas of Rajasthan, in the light of this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). For the construction of new rail links required for the development of a region, a new approach is under consideration on the lines indicated in para 41 of the Speech of the Minister of Railways while presenting the budget for 1973-74 on 20-2-1973. The selection of new lines to be taken up on this basis has not yet been made. Mean while, a traffic survey for the conversion of the Delhi-Ahmedabad (portion of which falls in Rajasthan) section from M.G. to B.G., is in progress and a decision will be taken after the survey is completed and reports are examined from all aspects.

Orders Placed for Wagon Building with Manufacturers

485. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Wagons for which order have been placed with each of the wagon builders and each Railway workshop and the rates at which each wagon builder is required to supply;

(b) the extent to which indigenous availability of steel for manufacture of Railway Wagons is in short supply and the quantity of steel for this prupose being imported: and

(c) the number of wheel sets being imported and the names of the countries from which these two items are being imported and the quantity thereof, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) As on 1-2-1973 orders for 29,327 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) are outstanding on the wagon building industry in the private sector. Contractually, they are required to complete the deliveries by February, 1975.

As regards, Railway Workshops, the outstanding orders on 1-2-1973 are for 8108 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) manufacture of which is expected to be completed by March, 1975.

The unit-wise break up of orders is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) Indigenous availability of steel is in short supply to the extent of about 35% of the requirements. This would work out to approximately 45,000 M. T. per year and is imported in a phased manner.

(c) Against the wagon orders outstanding as on 1-2-1973, the following quantity of steel and wheel sets have been imported ordered for imports:

STEEL

Quantity (In tonnes)	Country
12540	West Germany
10396	Japan
1600	U.K.
850	Italy.

WHEELSETS.

Quantity	Country
327 Nos.	U.K.
22, 180 Nos.	Japan.

To cover the shortfall in the indigenous availability of steel and wheelsets, further imports will be made in a phased manner. For the imports yet to be arranged, it is not possible to indicate the quantities country-wise.

Statement

The orders for wagon outstanding as on 1-2-1973 are as follows :

A. PRIVATE SECTOR:

	Name of the Firms	No. of wagons outstanding in terms of four wheelers.
1	M/s. Arthur Butler and Company (Moz.) Limited, Muzaffarpore	708
2	M/s. Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta	1362
3	M/s. Britannia Engineering Company Limited, Mokameh	1420·5
4	M/s. Burn and Company Limited, Howrah	2985
5	M/s. Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta.	4253·5
6	M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Company Limited, Bharatpur	4378
7	M/s. Hindustan General Industries Limited, Nangloi, Delhi	1123·5
8	M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited, Howrah	2452
9	M/s. Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta	1992
10	M/s. K.T. Steel Industries (Pvt.) Limited, Bombay	377·5
11	M/s. Modern Industries (Pvt.) Limited, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad	1136·5
12	M/s. Southern Structurals Limited, Madras	1813
13	M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Limited, Belgharia	5325
	TOTAL	29326·5 or say 29327

B. RAILWAY WORKSHOPS :

	Name of the Workshops	Nos. of wagons outstanding in terms of four wheelers
1	Amritsar	3643·5
2	Samastipur	461
3	Golden Rock	3950
4	Matunga	3
5	Alambagh	7
6	Jodhpur	44
	TOTAL	8108·5 or say 8108

Construction of Patratu Power Project in Bihar

4886. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction and commissioning of Patratu Power Project of Bihar has been delayed;

(b) whether recently a Committee considered the causes of delay in this project; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The second stage of Patratu Power Station, comprising two units of 110 MW which was scheduled for commissioning during 1973-74 is now expected to be commissioned in 1975-76.

(b) One of the terms of reference of the Committee appointed by the Bihar Government is to enquire into the causes of delay in the construction of various projects undertaken by the Bihar State Electricity Board.

(c) The Report of the Committee has not yet been finalised.

Power Shortage

4887. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power muddle is the result of faulty planning and with the present rate of growth of one million kw, a year the power shortage will be a continuing process;

(b) whether distribution and transmission of power require nearly ten times more money than generation; and

(c) if so, whether from now onwar Government propose to invest as much money as required to meet the growing needs of the country in the coming year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IS THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) To meet the power demands adequately during the Fourth Plan, a target of 26 million kw. generating capacity was advocated for the Fourth Plan. the Plan, however provided a capacity of 23 million kW. On account of various difficulties in implementation such as delay in the manufacture and delivery of main plant and equipment, labour troubles, scarcity of essential materials like steel and cement and delays in the civil works, there is likely to be shortfall even in this. In order to overcome power shortages, a higher rate of addition of nstalled capacity has been planned for the coming years and it is expected that the position will again be satisfactory by the end of 5th Plan provided adequate resources are forthcoming for the Power Sector.

(b) The investment on transmission and distribution should generally be of the same order as on power generation scheme.

(c) Upto the end of 1968-69, the investment on transmission and distribution was only Rs. 1340 crores as against Rs. 2240 crores envisaged on power generation. During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1166·27 crores has been provided for transmission and distribution schemes against Rs. 1250 crores for generation schemes. During the Fifth Plan, an investment of Rs. 7600 crores to be shared equally between generation and transmission and distribution has been proposed.

Determining the strength of the Maintenance Staff of the signal and Telecommunication Department of Indian Railways

4888. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1062 on 21st November, 1972 regarding job analysis of staff of signalling and telecommunication Department of Indian Railways and state:

(a) what are the yardsticks followed by individual Railways for determining the strength of maintenance staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department of Indian Railways;

(b) whether these yardsticks are duly approved by the F.A. & C.A.O. and are supplied to all concerned officers and subordinates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The yardsticks followed by individual Railways for determining the strength of the maintenance staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department of Indian Railways are given in the Annexure.

(b) Position obtaining on individual Railway has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4622/73]

(c) The yardsticks in question are intended only for general guidance. Proposals for additional posts in each case, are examined on merits, in consultation with the associated finance. In the circumstances the yardsticks have not been supplied to all the persons concerned.

Uniform to Khalasis and Artisan Staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department

4889. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S. & T. Khalasis and other artisan staff are entitled to seasonal uniforms;

(b) whether there is any dress regulation for different categories of staff in Signal and Telecommunication Department;

(c) whether on the pretext of economy some zonal Railways have not issued uniforms to the Signal and Telecommunication workers; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to cover this lapse.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The signal and Telecommunication staff, including Khalasis and Arlisan staff are supplied with uniforms wherever they are entitled, as per the Dress Regulations in force on the various Railways. There is no uniformity in the matter of supply of uniforms.

The entire question of supply of uniforms to various categories of Railway staff has been reviewed by a Uniforms Committee and it has been decided to implement many of the recommendationds made by the Committee.

Foreign Assistance for New Power Production Technology

4890. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA :
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop new power production technology aiming at reducing the production cost to half the

present cost, conservation of fossil fuel and reduction in air pollution;

(b) whether it is proposed to secure foreign collaboration for this new field of power production; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The National Committee on Science and Technology have set up a panel on Fuel and Power and several Expert Groups under this panel, who are styding the potentials in alternative sources of energy such as tidal, solar, wind, geothermal, MHD etc. and after the submission of the Reports, the techno-economic studies and the question of foreign collaboration if necessary will be considered.

Restoration of Jalpaiguri-Haldibari Bandha (Northeast Frontier Railway)

4891. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received clarifications from the Government of West Bengal as required for restoration of flood-affected Railway line of Jalpaiguri-Haldibari;

(b) whether the Ministry has made financial assessments for this project and if so, when the actual work for restoration will begin; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, it is too early to indicate at this stage as to when the work for restoration of Jalpaiguri-Haldibari will be undertaken.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of a culvert near Ghoksadanga Railway Station

4892. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received technical data and other details in regard to financial assessment for construction of a culvert under the Railway lines near Ghoksadanga Railway Station o the North Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when the work will be taken up and completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of a bridge near Ghoksadanga Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs approx. has been recently received from the Northeast Frontier Railway Administration. The proposal is under scrutiny. It is too early to indicate if and when the work will be taken up and completed.

False Submission of monthly Progress Reports by Supervisory staff of Provident Fund Section, Divisional Accounts Office, New Delhi (Northern Railway)

4893. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some cases of false submission of monthly progress reports during the years 1965—70 by the supervisory staff of Provident Fund Section of Divisional Accounts Office Northern Railway, New Delhi, have come to the notice of the Railway administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the staff held responsible therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Disciplinary action against the concerned staff has been initiated.

Decision on report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on bulk drugs

4894. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his predecessor, Shri Gokhale had assured the representatives of the Drug Industry in Bombay in the first week of December, 1972 that Government would take a decision within two months on the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Preces on bulk drug prices;

(b) if so, when the decisions of Government are expected to be announced; and

(c) whether pressure is being exerted by vested interests to see that action on the recommendations contained in the report is delayed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In the meeting held in Bombay with the representatives of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry and the trade in the first week of January 1973, the members of the industry expressed concern about therecommendations of the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Prices of durgs. Shri H. R. Gokhale then Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals stated that the recommen'ations of Wancheo Committee are still under consideration and that if the industry wanted to put forth any views and suggestions in the above connection, they would be taken in the consideration before arriving at a final decision.

(b) The report is under active considerat on and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

(c) Some representatives of the trade have urged that they should be consulted before Government take a final decision on the report.

Meeting of Loco Running Staff with General Manager, Western Railway at Aburoad in December, 1972.

4895. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Loco Running Staff at Aburoad met the General Manager, Western Railway at Aburoad on 8th December, 1972 about their problems.

(b) if so, what were the problems and what action has been taken in the matter so far; and

(c) how much time Government propose to take in finalising the issues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Threat of Strike by All India Loco Running Staff Association at its Annual Meeting held at Burdwan in January, 1973.

4896. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the All India Loco Running Staff Association held Annual General Body Meeting at Burdwan on 20th

and 21st January, 1973 and decided to go on strike in case their problems were not solved;

(b) if so, what were the demands of the Loco Running Staff and what steps have been taken in solving their problems, and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avoid the threat of Strike by Loco Running Staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A list of 31 demands adopted by the Association in the Annual Conference held at Burdwan in January 1973 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—4623/73]. Earlier, the demands of this Association were 10 in number as detailed in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4891 laid on the Table of the House on 19-12-72

Grievances of staff including Loco Running Staff are dealt with through the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery provided for the purpose Every effort is made to meet legitimate demands expeditiously

Duties of typists on Indian Railways

4897. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2027 on the 28th November, 1972 regarding duties of typists on Indian Railways and state:

(a) whether the duties of typists have been circulated by the Railway Board to all the Zonal headquarters, and by the Zonal headquarters to all their subordinate offices,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government will circulate the said duty lists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) The Railway Board have not circulated the duties of Typists to the Zonal Railways. However, duties of Typists locally framed by the Zonal Railways have been circulated to their subordinate offices

(c) Does not arise, as the Zonal Railways themselves are competent to prepare duty lists.

Treatment of Head Typist on Kota Division (Western Railway) as Supervisory Staff

4898. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4043 on the 12th December, 1972 regarding the implementation of latest duty list of Head Typists on Kota Division of Western Railway and state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has recently issued a list of Supervisory Staff wherein the Head Typistsworking on Indian Railways have been treated as "Supervisory Staff",

(b) whether the Head Typists working in Kota Division are not regarded as "Supervisory Staff" , and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD, SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No. They are classified as Supervisory.

(c) Does not arise.

Irregular working in Parcel Office for booking of consignments of Ahmedabad Station

4899. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4105 on the 12th December, 1972 regarding booking of perishable consignments at Ahmedabad Station and state :

(a) whether All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association has issued a notice to the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay in regard to the irregular working at Ahmedabad Parcel Office in December, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the gist of the notice ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The gist of the notice is that the staff and labour to deal with parcel work at Ahmedabad station are inadequate with the result that certain irregularities in the handling of parcels take place for which the staff are unnecessarily taken up.

(c) The points raised in the notice have been examined and it is considered that the strength of Parcel Clerks at Ahmedabad Station is adequate for meeting the normal requirements of traffic. No specific case of irregularities in commercial working attributable to insufficient staff or insufficient labour has been represented to the local authorities. In individual cases of irregularities on the part of the staff, full opportunity is given to them to defend themselves and action is taken on the merits of each case after following the extant disciplinary procedure.

Major Irrigation Projects in Orissa pending for Inclusion in Fifth Plan

4900. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of irrigated land in Orissa to the entire irrigated land in the country ; and

(b) the broad outlines of the major irrigation projects relating to Orissa pending with Government for inclusion in the Fifth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) By the end of Fourth Plan, the irrigation potential in the country is expected to be about 26% of the cropped area. The percentage in Orissa would be about 28%.

(b) The Fifth Plan programmes have not been sent up by the Government of Orissa. New major irrigation schemes proposed by the State are—the Upper Kolab project in Godavari basin (cost Rs. 55.24 crores ; irrigation 84000 ha) and the Bagh project (cost Rs. 12·91 crores irrigation 39000 ha) in Mahanadi basin. Replies of the State Government to the comments on Bagh project are awaited. The Upper Kolab project can be considered after the award of the Godavari Tribunal becomes available.

Mysore's Hydro-Electric Project for Fifth Plan

4901. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore Government have suggested certain Major Hydro-Electric Power Projects for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects and when the same are likely to commence Production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) : The details of the Major Hydro Electric Power Projects suggested by the Mysore Government for inclusion in the Fifth Plan are indicated below —

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed capacity	Likely date of commissioning
1.	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Phase-I .	2x135	end of 1976
2.	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Phase-II .	4x135 + 2x50	end of 1979
3.	Linganamakki Dam Power House .	2x27·5	1977-1978
4.	Varahi Hydro Electric Project . . .	2x130	8 years from the date of commencement of works
5.	Bedthi Hydro Electric Project . .	2x110	10 years from the date of commencement of works

Allotment of Agencies of I.O.C. to Harijans

4902. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state how many agencies of Indian Oil Corporation have been granted to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1972, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Consumption of Power in States

4903 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state what is the per-capita consumption of power in various States and what is its national average at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The *per-capita* consumption of electricity in the various States as also for the country as a whole for the year 1971-72 is given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Per Capita *Consumption of Electricity*

States	Consumption in KW/year 1971-72
Andhra Pradesh	58
Assam	23@
Bihar	67
Gujarat	143
Haryana	114
Himachal Pradesh	46
Jammu and Kashmir	40@
Kerala	74
Madhya Pradesh	58
Maharashtra	171
Manipur	5 @
Mysore	117
Orissa	97
Punjab	168
Rajasthan	55
Tamil Nadu	138
Uttar Pradesh	60@
West Bengal	119
Union Territories	
(a) Delhi	288
(b) Chandigarh	277
(c) Pondicherry	182
All India	94

@Estimated.

Fire in Esso Oil Refinery, Trombay

4904 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a fire in Esso Oil Refinery at Trombay during the month of March, 1973 ; and

(b) the causes of the fire and loss suffered as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary indications are that a possible short circuit during pumping out of one Naphtha tank coupled with a rupture on the piping might have caused the fire. Esso have set up a Special Committee to investigate the cause (s) of fire. Three intermediate Naphtha tanks were totally destroyed and total product loss is 800 tonnes of intermediate Naphtha. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh.

बिहार के एक जिले में रेलवे लाइन और टिकट घर/एजेंसी सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

4906. **श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में उस जिले का नाम क्या है, जहां रेलवे लाइन, टिकट घर और रेलवे एजेंसी में से कोई भी सुविधा उपलब्ध नही है; और

(ख) उस जिले मे ये सुविधाये कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) बिहार मे ऐसा कोई जिला दिखायी नही देता जहां रेलवे लाइन या टिकट घर या एजेंसी न हो ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Railway Line from Takapur to Bageshwar in U.P.

4907. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of Railway line from Takapur to Bageshwar in the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh :

(b) the number of persons in different grades employed on this project and the number of local persons among them in each category, separately ; and

(c) the schedule of completion of this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) This line has not been taken up for construction.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Execution of work on Maneri Theri and Pachheshwar Dams in U.P.

4908. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the execution of work on Maneri, Tehri and Pachheshwar dams in the Districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal and Pithoragarh respectively ;

(b) the irrigation of power potentially of these dams, the areas proposed to be brought under irrigation and electrified by these dams ; and

(c) the porposed outlay on the works, employment potentiality and schedule for completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Prelimmery work in respect of Maneri Project Stage I has already been completed and main work has been started from 15-1-73. As regarded Tehri Project, preliminery works such as approach roads etc. On Government land have been taken up. Action is also being taken to acquire private land. The Pachheshwar dam project has not yet been sanctioned. [As the project is located on the boundary of India and Nepal, an agreement has to be reached between India and Nepal, for taking up work on the project.

(b) Power potentials of Maneri Project Stage I and Tehri project are 93 MW and 600 MW. The Power Station at Pachheswar would have an initial installed capacity of 1000 MW. (4×250 MW) with provision of addition of 4 more units at a future date. The power generated will be fed into the Northern Grid.

2·7 lakhs Hectares of new areas will benefit from Tehri Dam and Irrigation about 13·0 lakhs hectares will be intensified.

(c) The cost Maneri Bhali Stage I, Tehri and Pachheshwar Projects is 30 crores, 197·92 crores and 310 crores respectively. Employment potential for Maneri Stage I is 2000 while for Tehri it is 11000. Maneri Stage I is expected to be commissioned in 1977-78 and Tehri in Sixth Plan.

Resettlement of Evacuees of Tehri Dam Area

4909. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether elaborate arrangements have been made for the resettlement of evacuees of the Tehri Dam areas ;

(b) the number of families and total number of people who will be uprooted, because of the dam, the places where they would be resettled, the rate at which the compensation will be paid and other facilities that would be extended to these evacuees; and

(c) whether Government propose to help them very liberally keeping in view the dire poverty of the local people and whether any headway has been made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) Yes, Sir. A high level Committee headed by Chief Secretary has been formed by the U.P. Government which will be making on the spot study for rehabilitation of evacuees of Tehri Dam area,

(b) The total number of people who will be displaced because the Dam is 28,378 including 16000 persons belonging to villages that will be partially submerged. The places where they would be settled are along Dehradun, Rishikesh and Rishikesh-Hardwar Road. More land in hills above reservoir level is being inspecte for suitability by the High Level inter-Departmental Committee. The rate at which the compensation will be paid and other facilities provided are being studied by Chief Secretary.

(c) The Chief Minister of U.P. has already assured the public representatives of considering the question of resettlement grants liberally.

Promotion of Eligible Staff as Guards in Katihar District (North Eastern Railway)

4910. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur, *vide* his letter No. E/283/4/TNC (vi) dated 27th April, 1972, 8th May, 1972 addressed to the Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur in reply to his letter No. E/283/ID/2/72 dated 4th March, 1972 had ordered that the promotion of eligible staff may be made as Guards against available vacancies in Katihar ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The number of vacancies of Guards to be filled by promotion of staff from various eligible categories is being worked out.

Proposals to Handle Coal Produced in Eastern Region

4911. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have drawn up a proposal to handle movement of coal produced in the Eastern Region to the tune of 165 million tonnes during the Fifth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, what additional facilities with expected investment are proposed to be provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) : According to the estimates of the Ministry of Steel & Mines the tentative target of coal production in the country is likely to be about 144 million tonnes at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This production will not be only from the Bengal & Bihar coalfields but also from the outlying coalfields *viz.* Singareni, Central India, Singhrauli, Pench and Chanda.

The rail transport requirement has been indicated to be for about 125 million tonnes by the end of the Plan from all the coal fields. The direction/destination-wise distribution, on which the Railways development programmes depend have not yet been furnished. However, two Study Teams have been set up by the Railway Board to study the field-wise and direction-wise movement of coal and formulate proposals to provide necessary facilities on the railways for its movement.

Further action will be taken on receipt and scrutiny of their reports.

Increase in Railway Accidents

4912. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether accidents in the Indian Railways have been on the increase in the last six months;

(b) if so, which Zonal Railway had the highest number of accidents; and

(c) what measures are being taken to avert such accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) During August, 1972 to January, 1973, there were 416 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 444 train accidents in these categories during the corresponding period of the last year. These figures show a decreasing trend in accidents.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, safety organisations set up on the railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst staff connected with the runing of trains and in ensuring that they have a proper understanding of prescribed safety rules. Further, spot checks are made to see that staff do not violate safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods. Inquiries are held into all accidents and those held responsible are dealt with appropriately. In addition, if an inquiry reveals any other short-comings or lapses, action is taken to see that they do not recur. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling and interlocking, track circuiting, etc. have also been made to the extent feasible to improve safety.

Indo-Nepal Agreement on Gandak Project

4913. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at between India and Nepal on enlarging the Gandak Project:

(b) if so, how would it benefit the two countries ; and

(c) whether the work on canals to serve the two countries would be expedited as a result of this agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) It was agreed in October, 1971, between the Irrigation and Power Delegations of His Majesty's Government of

Nepal and Government of India to take up immediataly the construction of the Head Regulator of the Nepal Western Canal of Gandok Project with adequate capacity to cater to the needs of the larger area and the designing of main canal in the initial block of 40,000 acres so as to provide for increased irrigation. The examination of the proposal is to be completed not later than June, 1973.

(b) In addition to increased irrigation in Nepal certain areas in Utter Pradesh may also be served.

(c) The Government of Bihar have been requested to start the construction of the Head regulator for the Nepal Western Canal designed for a discharge of 2500 cusecs. This includes the requirements of His Majesty's Government for extension of irrigation in Nepal when it is decided to take it up later.

Representation from Workers of Ex-B.N. Railway

4914. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received in regard to the erstwhile workers recruited by the Station Executive Officer of Ex. B. N. Railway ; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, from an employee of the Station Committee appointed on 25-2-1942. The representation was not accepted as he was not one of those employees who prior to 12-4-40 were contributing to State Railway Provident Fund and were therefore permitted to continue to contribute towards State Railway Provident Fund. His service after 1-4-1950 only could be permitted to be counted for retirement benefits, as employees of Station Committees were treated as Railway employees only from this date.

Supply of Uniform to Station Masters

4915. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are supplied with full uniforms including trousers and certain others are not supplied with trousers;

(b) whether in other categoriess all employees are supplied with standard uniform ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why such a discrimination is practised with employees in the category of Station Masters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c). Uniforms to various categories of Railway staff are being given as per the Dress Regulations in force on respective zonal Railways. Hence there is no uniformity in the matter of supply of uniforms to the different categories of Railway staff, including Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters.

Exemption to TISCO from power cut to TISCO by D.V.C.

4916. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister OF IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that DVC has cut 20 per cent power to West Bengal;

(b) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Company has been exempted totally from the power cut while all other industries in West Bengal have been affected by the cut ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OP IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) D.V.C. have imposed a uniform restriction of 20 per cent on peak load of all consumers in West Bengal and Bihar with effect from the Ist January, 1973.

(b) and (c). The Tata Iron and Steel Company has not been totally exempted from these restrictions. It has been arranged that whenever the Bihar State Electricity Board is able to take-over a portion of the Damodar Valley Corporation load, the relief thus provided is passed on to TISCO.

Modernisation of Indian Railways during Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of Equipments

4917. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total outlay provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for schemes to modernise the Indian Railway system ;

(b) what is the total amount so for spent for modernisation of the Railway system ;

(c) what were the schemes undertaken in this connection during the Fourth Plan period ; and

(d) what is the progress achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Modernisation of Indian Railways is a continuous process and one of the principal objectives of Railways' Five Year Plans has been to progressively modernise the system, which includes dieselisation and electrification of traction, planned gauge conversion, introduction of improved methods of track maintenance, signalling & telecommunication network and adoption of improved types of wagons and coaches etc.

No separate outlay for modernisation as such was provided for in the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, a total provision of Rs. 1400 crores was made in the Fourth Five Year Plan under various Plan heads which also covered modernisation schemes. A total amount of Rs. 752 8 crores has been spent upto 1971-72.

Conversion of Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur section (326 kms.) has already been completed and work on 4 sections totalling about 1630 kms. is now in progress. 680 route kms. have been electrified and the work on 5 sections totalling about 1680 kms. is in progress. Provision of microwave link covering 4250 kms. has been completed upto 1971-72, besides track circuiting of run-through lines at about 400 stations and other signalling improvements.

Outlay provided for Passenger amenities during Fourth Five Year Plan

4918. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total outlay provided for passenger amenities in the Indian Railways in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) what is the total expenditure so far incurred on passenger amenities in the Fourth Plan period ; and

(c) what are the additional amenities provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Rs. 20 crores.

(b) The expenditure incurred during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 12 06 crores. It is expected that a further amount of Rs. 7·87 crores would be spent during the last two years of the Plan making a total expenditure of Rs. 19.93 crores.

(c) The amentities provided/proposed to be provided during the IV Plan period are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4624/73]

Annual Requirement of Wagons and setting up of new Wagon Unit

4919. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual requirement of wagons for the Indian Railways ;

(b) how much of this requirement is now met by production in the public sector wagon manufacturing units ;

(c) whether the Railways have any plan to set up new wagon units ; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Wagon requirements are assessed for the 5-year plan period as a whole on the basis of the anticipated growth of traffic during the plan period. For the 4th Five Year Plan, based on the anticipated traffic of 240·5 million tonnes at the end of the plan, the requirement of wagons both on additional and replacement account was estimated at 68,776 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers. This will work out to an average annual requirement of about 13750 wagons during the Fourth Plan.

(b) The actual production of wagons in terms of 4-wheeler units for the year 1969-70 to 1971-72 in the Railway workshops is given below :—

1969-70	2917
1970-71	2160·5
1971-72	1989

There is no other wagon builder in the Public Sector.

(c) The Railways have no plans at present to set up a new Wagon Unit.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Gujarat to increase Irrigation Potential of Ukai Dam

4920. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat State has sought an additional Central assistance of Rs. 2 crores to increase the irrigation potential of Ukai Dam ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the time by which the assistance is likely to be given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 1 25 crores has already been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture under Emergency Agricultutal Production Programme. Another amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is being released by that Ministry under the same programme.

Training to Railway Staff in Baroda Railway Staff College

4921. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 8000 members of staff have been trained so far at the Baroda Railway Staff College;

(b) if so, what type of training is imparted to the Railway staff there ;

(c) to what extent this has helped in toning up the efficiency in the Railways; and

(d) whether plans are being formulated to expand the capacity of the College?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAHFI QURESHI) :

(a) Over 8000 Railway officers have been trained at the Railway Staff College Baroda since its inception in 1952.

(b) The training consists of General Courses meant for imparting basic knowledge and skills to the Probationary Officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission, reorientation courses for officers promoted from the supervisory levels and refresher and special courses and seminars for updating the knowledge of middle and senior level officers.

(c) The training courses provide the Railways with a body of officers equipped with uptodate professional knowledge and managerial skills.

(d) The training courses in the College are kept under constant review and whenever necessary new courses are started to keep abreast with the day to day changes in modern techniques and development.

Railway property damaged in recent flood near Villupuram, Tamil Nadu

4922. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway lines, Railway tracks and other Railway properties destroyed or damaged during recent flood havoc near Villupuram and other areas in Tamil Nadu on the Southern Railway lines ;

(b) the action, if any, taken by the Engineering and Operating staff of the Railways for the restoration of services so disrupted due to the flood havoc ; and

(c) the action, if any, taken to ensure proper safeguard against recurrence of such damage due to floods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—4625/73].

(b) Immediate necessary action was taken by all concerned Departments to regulate train services and to repair the breaches for restoration of services.

(c) Systematic investigation is in hand to assess the cause of the wash-aways/damages and also to evolve permanent remedial measures against recurrence of this nature due to floods.

Demand for Wagons by Railways

4923. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have placed orders for 15,000 wagons to supplement the current wagon fleet ;

(b) if so, whether these wagons will be in addition to those wagons which the manufacturers have to deliver to the Railways for the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) what is the total order given by the Railways for the wagons in the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes. Over and above the Fourth Plan requirements, advance order for 15,000 wagons against Fifth Plan requirements, have been placed recent

(c) During Fourth plan orders for 64,973 wagons in terms of four wheelers have been placed so far, which include the 15,000 wagons referred to above.

Supply of Power to Agriculture and Priority Industries

4924. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether States have been told that priority industries should be supplied with energy ;

(b) whether the Centre as asked the States to work out some kind of roastet for distribution of power to agriculture and priority industries ; and

(c) if so, how far the States have acted upon the guidelines suggested by the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) During Power shortage the States have been requested to give priority in supply to essential services defence installations, agricultural loads and industries which produce important inputs such as coal, steel, cement, fertilizers and to railways.

(c) The States have generally. taken steps to accord priorities as suggested.

Report of High Powered Committee on Security and Policing on Railways

4925. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) wh ther the high-powered Committee on security and polic'ng on Railways has submitted its recommendations to Government ; and

(b) if so, the gist of the recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Report of High Powered Committee have already been supplied to the Parliament Library. However. a summary of the recommendations thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-4626/73].

Avenues of promotion for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways

4926. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Zonal Railways are having separate avenues of promotion for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters which vary from Zone to Zone ;

(b) if so, what are the avenues of promotion for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, Zone-wise ;

(c) whether on the 7th July, 1970 the C.P.O., South Eastern Railway proposed a modification in the avenue of promotion of operating staff and forwarded it to recognised unions; and

(d) if so, what was the proposed modification and the reasons for not implementing the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given in Statements laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-4627/73].

(c) Yes.

(d) A copy of the Chief Personnel Officers' Letter dated the 7th July, 1970 is at Annexure 'J'. The proposed modification has not been finalised for want of replies from the unions.

Rest rooms for relieving Assistant Station Masters on Railways

4927. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rest Rooms are provided at Stations for the Running and Checking staff but no rest rooms are provided for the relieving Assistant Station Masters; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such discrimination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Running Rooms are provided for the use of running staff at junction and terminal stations.

Relieving Assistant Station Masters are generally required to serve stations within a short radius of their Headquarters stations, to which they can return for rest after performing relieving duty. Rest rooms have, however, been provided at a few stations for the use of relieving staff including relieving Assistant Station Masters.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SALE OF ROTTEN MILK POWDER AND GHEE RECEIVED UNDER WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> The reported sale of rotten milk powder and ghee received under World Food Programme to the poor.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Sir, I have not been given a copy of the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It was circulated much in advance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : Attention of Government has been drawn to the news articles published in the Press recently, expressing concern about the reported sale, with permission of Government, of rotten milk powder and ghee received under the World Food Programme to the Poor.

Government is implementing a project for stimulating milk marketing and dairy development called 'Operation Flood' estimated to cost Rs. 95·40 crores to be granted from the sale of 1,26,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil being received as gift from the World Food Programme. The Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, a public sector undertaking, acts as agent of Central Government in receiving these commodities and for their sale to the public sector milk plants in the four major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, for recombination into liquid milk. All these commodities are thus supplied to the public sector liquid milk plants excepting certain quantities which are

[Prof. Sher Singh]

considered unsuitable for recombination into liquid milk because of their physical and chemical qualities. Although unfit for milk recombination, a good proportion of these commodities are quite suitable for human consumption.

From the inception of the project in July, 1970, about 31,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and about 10,000 tonnes of butter oil were sent to India by World Food Programme. Out of these, 4084 tonnes of skim milk powder and 742 tonnes of butter oil, which on arrival on Indian ports, were found unsuitable for recombination into liquid milk were not accepted by the Corporation for project use and would be replaced by the W.F.P. These damaged commodities, which are the property of WFP, if otherwie suitable for human consumption, could be allocated to other WFP projects or supplied to other dairy plants or food processors, etc. The commodities unfit for human consumption could be disposed of by World Food Programme for manufacture of casein or animal feed etc. Accordingly, the damaged commodities were disposed of by World Food Programme in the following manner :—

	Skim milk Power (tonnes)	Butter Oil (tonnes)
(1) Transferred to WFP emergency operation 948 (refugees' relief) being considered fit for human consumption.	3134	519
(2) Transferred to WFP Project 572 (Maharashtra Forest Dev. Board) being considered fit for human consumption	92	46
(3) Transferred to WFP Project 259 (Rajasthan Canal Project) being considered fit for human consumption.	Nil	149
(4) Transferred to Hyderabad Dairy Plant being considered fit for human consumption.	Nil	10
(5) Sold to bakeries & 'Halwais' being considered fit for human consumption.	25	18
(6) Sold for casein making being unfit for human consumption.	391	Nil
(7) Sold for animal feed being unfit for human consumption	417	Nil
(8) Losses including destruction by Port Health Officer	25	Nil
TOTAL	4084	742

Out of the commodities accepted by the Indian Dairy Corporation for project use, 566 tonnes of skim milk powder and 155 tonnes of butter oil were also subsequently found unsuitable for recombination into liquid milk. Out of these 414 tonnes of skim milk powder and 155 tonnes of butter oil which were suitable for human consumption were sold by the Corporation to the bakeries, confectionaries and 'halwais'. The remaining 152 tonnes of skim milk powder were sold as animal feed.

There is no substance in the newspaper report that Government had permitted the sale of rotten milk powder and butter oil unfit for human consumption which was received under the World Food Programme to vulnerable sections of the society with the label "Buyers Beware" or "Unfit for human consumption." Out of a large quantity of about 31,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and about 10,000 tonnes of butter oil imported by the World Food Programme, only 960 tonnes of skim milk powder, found unfit for human consumption were sold to the *bonafide* manufacturers specifically for the manufacture of casein, animal and poultry feed. In order to ensuring, *inter alia*, that quantities unfit for human consumption do not find their way to the open market, it has been recently agreed between the Government and the World Food Programme that, in future, the disposal of damaged and rejected commodities would be arranged through the Indian Dairy Corporation.

श्री हरी सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान के लिए दूध और घी के रूप में जो पाउडर दिया गया है यह ज्यादातर यूरोपियन देशों ने दिया हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि यूरोप के देश अपने को नैतिकता में और आदर्शों में बडा ऊंचा मानते है और एशियाई लोगों को पिछडा हुआ मानते हैं। मुझे बडा ताज्जुब होता है कि यूरोप के देशो ने ऐसा सडा हुआ और गंदा पाउडर हिन्दुस्तान को दिया जो कि यहां के नागरिकों के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक था, उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक था क्यों उन्होंने ऐसा दान दिया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मुझे सरकार पर भी हंसी आती है कि उसने ऐसा सड़ा गला हुआ पाउडर स्वीकार किया। आप तो जानते ही है कि दान की बछिया के दांत नही देखे जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं मत्री महोदय से कि आखिर क्यों इस तरह के दान को स्वीकार करने की जरूरत आपको पडी? हिन्दुस्तान बगैर सड़े गले दूध और घी के पाउडर के भी जिन्दा रह सकता है और रहेगा। ऐसी सड़ी गली हुई चीजें स्वीकार करके और उसको लोगों को खिला कर आपने हिन्दुस्तान के चेहरे पर कलंक का टीका लगाया है और उसके स्वाभिमान, उसकी सैल्फ रिस्पैक्ट पर चोट की है और उसकी एक खराब तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने पेश की है। आपने हिन्दुस्तान को एक भिखारी के रूप में दुनिया के सामने पेश किया है। आखिर हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दूसरों के बचे खुचे सड़े गले हुए दूध और घी के पाउडर पर कब तक निर्भर रहेंगे ? क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है कि ऐसा करके क्या हिन्दुस्तान की दुनिया में इज्जत बढ़ती है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सड़े गले हुए पाउडर को मार्किट में देने से पहले या रिफ्यूजीज को देने से पहले कृषि विभाग के अधिकारियों ने या दूसरों ने जांच क्यों नहीं की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की जो नौकरशाही है यह बहुत भ्रष्ट है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करने के लिए वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम के अधिकारियों से मिल गई प्रतीत होती है। मै जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सब की जांच करने के काम को आप उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त व्यक्तियो को नही बल्कि जनता के नुमाइंदो जिन में संसद् के सदस्य भी है, सौंपेंगे ? यह जो सामान दिया गया है यह पिछडे हुए लोगो को दिया गया है, उन से बांटा गया है। जो मरते रहते है जो पिछड़े रहते है उनको ही यह सड़ा गला सामान दिया गया है, उनके ही मत्थे इसको मढ़ा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों तथा दूसरो मे भेद क्यों किया जाता है ? क्यों नही यह सामान दूसरों को दिया गया और केवल पिछड़े हुए गरीब लोगो को ही दिया गया ? यह जो सड़ा गला पाउडर आया इसको हलवाइयों को दिया गया, डबल रोटी बनाने वालो को दिया गया, उनको दिया गया जिन से मजदूर खरीद कर अपना पेट भरता है और काम पर चला जाता है। यह जो बाहर से दूध घी का पाउडर आया इस से लाखों इन्सानों का हिन्दुस्तान में स्वास्थ्य गिरा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन से देश से जिन्होंने यह सड़ा गला सामान हमारे देश को दिया ? यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि सूखा दूध और घी किस देश ने किस तादाद में दिया था। भारत सरकार को कहना चाहिए कि चूंकि आपने सड़ी गली चीज दी है इसलिए आगे से कोई चीज नहीं लेंगे। इसलिए भिखारीपन

[श्री हरी सिंह]

को प्रवृत्ति को छोड़ कर अपने पैरों पर हमें खड़े होना चाहिए, और दान मांग कर भारत की तस्वीर को विदेशों में न बिगाड़े । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन अधिकारियों ने इस की जांच की थी कि यह खाने लायक है, और उन अधिकारियों के प्रति आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में एक बड़ी गलत फहमी है, और मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत लोगों के दिमाग मे है कि वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम से हम ने दान लिया है और हम भिखारी हैं । यह बिल्कुल गलत है । वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम एक मल्टीलेटरल प्रोग्राम है, और एक ऐसा प्रोग्राम है जिसमें विकसित देश और विकासशील देश, दोनों ही, शामिल हैं । भारत भी उसका मेम्बर है, और अगर यह नही कि भारत केवल लेता ही है । भारत देता भी है । इसलिए यह कहना कि दान मिल रहा है यह गलत है । वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम में सभी मुल्क शामिल हैं और सभी मुल्क उस में अपना हिस्सा डालते हैं । भारत ने 1971-72 में इसी वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम में चाय दी । एक लाख 94 हजार डालर के करीब चाय मुफ्त में दी है । इसी तरह से शुगर, कैन्ड फल दिये हैं, साल्ट ड्राइ फ़िश भी दी है और कुछ नगद रुपया भी दिया है, कोई एक मिलियन डालर के करीब वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम में भारत ने भी दिया है । जो चीजें हमारे पास नहीं हैं वहां से लेते हैं, जो चीजें दूसरे देशों के पास नहीं हैं वह हम दूसरे देशों को देते हैं । इसलिए यह जो गलत फहमी फैलायी जा रही है कि हम भिखारी हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । यह हमारे देश का अपमान है । इस लिए मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम मल्टीलेटरल प्रोग्राम है जिस में हम हिस्सेदार है और उस में हम भी देते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम जब लेते हैं तो यह नही कि हम हर चीज को मंजूर कर लेते है । 31 हजार टन स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर में से 4 हजार 84 टन हमने रिजेक्ट किया इसलिए कि वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम के पास जो हमने स्पेसीफिकेशन भेजा था कि इस ढग का स्किम्ड मिल्क और बटर आयल आना चाहिए जिस मे हम रीकंबीनेशन कर के फ्रेश मिल्क बना सकें, वह उस स्पेसीफ़िकेशन का नही था । इसलिए हमने रिजेक्ट कर दिया । तो जो हमारे परपज के लिए ठीक नही था उस को रिजेक्ट किया और वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम को वापस दे दिया उन्होंने यह मंजूर किया कि जो हम ने रिजेक्ट किया है वह दुबारा हम को उतनी ही क्वान्टिटी और भेजेंगे स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर की जो उन का कमिटमेंट है एक लाख 26 हजार टन का, और जो अगले पांच सालों में देना है, तो वह उन को पूरा करना है । इसलिए हम कोई भिखारी की शक्ल मे उन के सामने नहीं हैं । और यह भी नहीं कि हम ने रिजेक्ट न किया हो । जो रीकाम्बीनेशन के लायक नहीं था उस को हमने रिजेक्ट किया और उस के बाद वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम के पास चले गए । वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम से

और प्रोग्राम भी चलते हैं, जैसे रिफ्यूजीज का प्रोग्राम था, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान का चला है, उसमें पहले भी वह देते रहे हैं।

जो भी सामान आता है उसकी जांच करायी जाती है, लोबोरेट्री में टैस्ट किया जाता है। जब भी कोई कन्साइनमेंट बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता मे आता है तो पोर्टस के ऊपर जो हमारे लेबोरेट्रीज के आदमी हैं वह जाते हैं और उसको टैस्ट करते हैं, और टैस्ट करने के बाद जो ठीक नही होता उसको रिजेक्ट कर देते है। जो ह्यूमन कंजंपशन के लायक और रीकाम्बीनेशन के लायक था उसकी इजाजत दी गई वह दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, और खुराक की चीजों मे इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। जो घटिया दर्जे का था, जो पशुओं के लिए ठीक था उसकी इजाजत दी कि वह जानवरों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो। केसीन बनाने के काम में आ जाय। और जो बिल्कुल खराब था जिसमें से बदबू आ रही थी, 25 टन के करीब उसको समुद्र में फेंक दिया। इसलिए जो बार बार यह कहते हैं कि देश पर कलंक है, मैं कहता हूं कि जो इस बात को दोहराते हैं कि हमारा देश मांगता है, भिखारी है, वह देश को कलंकित करते हैं। यह देश वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम में हिस्सेदार है, उसमें हम भी देते हैं, और जो चीज गलत थी उसको रिजेक्ट किया।

श्री बसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बड़े ध्यान से मंत्रीजी का वक्तव्य सुना, पर दुर्भाग्यवश मेरा समाधान नही हुआ है। यह ठीक है उनका कहना कि हमने कोई दान के रूप में नहीं लिया है, और हम भी वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम में हिस्सेदार हैं, और यह ओपरेशन फ्लड उस पर शुरू करने वाले हैं, यानी यह घी, दूध की गंगा इस देश में लाने वाले हैं। एक जमाना था कि हमारा देश प्रसिद्ध था कि इस देश में घी, दूध की गंगा बहती थी, अब क्या प्रदेश से घी और दूध आयेगा इस देश में गगा के रूप में, यह हमारी योजना है ? आप दूध का पाउडर लाये, अब आप उसमें बड़ा फ़ाइन डिस्टिंक्शन कर रहे हैं, अध्यक्ष जी, आप को याद होगा कि कि जब माइलो का सवाल आया था तो उस वक्त भी यह कहा गया था कि आखिर थोड़े से धतूरे से क्या नुकसान होता है ? तीन दाने एक किलो माइलों में हों तो कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, फ़ायदा ही हो सकता है, और खासकर आदिवासियो को दे दिया जाये तो कोई नुकसान नही। माइलों के बाद अमरीका के लोगों ने कह दिया :

"Who asked you to purchase this? This is a cattle feed. It is pigs' feed in our country. You wanted it. Take it if you like and take it wherever you want". This is what the Americans said to you. Now, again the same is the case with regard to this milk supply and what a fine distinction you have made—whether it can be converted into milk or not or mixed with it or not. I want to know it cannot be made into milk, then in what form you have distributed it to people living in the Rajasthan canal area, to the Gujars in Maharashtra, the Advasi people and the backward people? In what form do they take it? Would they mix it in water and drink it as milk? There, it can be milk but for you, big dairies, it cannot be made into milk?

आप उन को दूध के रूप में नहीं दे सकते। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात

[श्री वसन्त साठे]

सही है कि इस दूध पाउडर में बदबू आती थी, घी में भी बदबू आती थी, इसको आदमी खा नहीं सकता था इसलिये आपने उस को कंडम किया था ? फिर इस तरह का दूध का पाउडर और घी आप ने गरीबों को क्यों दिया ? किसने यह जांच की कि यह गरीबों को दिया जा सकता है ? गरीब और अमीर में आप कैसे भेद करते हैं ? फिर क्यों नहीं दिया आप ने डरीज को, शहरों को और बड़े लोगों के बच्चों को ? वहां क्यों नही दिया ? गरीबों को आप सब देते हैं क्योंकि वह आब्जेक्शन नहीं कर सकते। यह जो डिस्टिंगशन है कि वह इसको मिक्स कर सकते हैं या नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसके बाद आप गिफ्ट की बात को लीजिए। कल आप ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है जो अखबारों में आया है।

"Shri Sher Singh stated that there was no question of foreign exchange payment since these supplies were gifts. Mrs. Purabi Mukherjee, one of the Congress General Secretaries, angrily asked; even if it were to be a gift, why should Government stoop to the level of accepting anything like this?"

गिफ्ट कह कर एक आध चीज आती है, फ्री आती है, इसलिए किसी भी तरह से उसको हम ले लें, यह वृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि इसके बारे में पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए यदि किसी के भी मन में जरा भी शंका आती है कि वह एक दर्जे का दूध नहीं है, चाहे वह गिफ्ट हो या कैसा भी हो। वह वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम की प्रापर्टी है वह किसी को भी उसे बेच सकते हैं।

If you reject it, can they give it to somebody else in this country? If your Corporation says it is not acceptable, it must not be given to anybody else in this country in any form. That must be your attitude, gift or no gift. That is why I would humbly submit that you clarify this position; Would it be your stand or not that any such milk powder or ghee which is not acceptable to the Dairy Corporation will not be taken in this country in any form, whether as caseine or as cattle feed or anything else ? Are you short of cattle food in this country? Why do you want to utilise such stuff and open the door for mischief?

Therefore, I would humbly request the Minister to clarify this position whether you are going to have this policy of accepting only standard and good quality products in this country.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I made it amply clear that we conveyed to WFP that these are the specifications of skimmed milk powder and butter oil which we will expect. When they sent certain skimmed milk powder and butter or which was not up to the quality, we rejected it. But then the question arose, how to dispose of it, whether to give it back or not. They were running some other projects also in this country. They transferred some quantity which was found suitable for human consumption—it was analysed in the laboratories; duly tested—though it may not be suitable for recombination.....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): The question is of nutrition.

PROF. SHER SINGH: That was transferred to other projects of WFP, not that we allowed them to use it for weaker sections of the population far Adivasis or for Rajasthan people. In fact, the WFP was already running these other projects also

They transferred some quantity of the skimmed milk powder and butter oil which was fit for human consumption to those projects, not that we selected them and said it should be given to Maharashtra or Rajasthan. There were some other programmes of WFP going on. They transferred some quantity of milk powder and ghee which was suitable for human consumption to these projects.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is again and again emphasising 'suitable'. What does he mean by it, in nutrition content, in taste, in what form? Or is it because only your technical laboratory said so.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : वह आदमी के खाने लायक नही था।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। जो कुछ आप लोगों को कहना था आप ने कह दिया।

PROF. SHER SINGH : The laboratories tested it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) : Which laboratory?

PROF. SHER SINGH: We have to believe somebody. The experts have to be believed. They tested and analysed it in the laboratory and made it clear that such and such quantity is suitable for human consumption. Only that was distributed, not others. That which was not found for human consumption, was given for animal food or for caseine production. The quantity which was found unsuitable even for this purpose was thrown away. I have given the breakup of all these and I have made the position amply clear.

In 'Operation Flood', we are generating funds out of the sale of this skimmed milk powder, etc., which we are getting. This will be utilised in expanding the processing capacity of our milk plants so that we can create a market for the production of milk and also produce more milk so that we may not have to import skimmed milk powder in futrure. In the next five years, we want to increase our milk production and also create a market for the milk. These are the purposes for which this Rs. 95·4 crores have to be utilised—the fund generated by this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बाहर मे दूध मगवा कर आप यहा दूध की गगा बहाना चाहते है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : यह लोग यहां पर गंगा की बात तो कहते है, लेकिन करते कुछ नही हैं। रोज गंगा का नाम लेते है लेकिन जब पशु मरते है तब कोई वहा पर नही जाता। राजस्थान मे जब पशु मरते हैं तब वहा कोई जनसंघी नजर नही आता, गुजरात मे मरते है तब वहां कोई जनसघी नजर नही आता। आज सारी मुसीबतो को दूर करने के लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि हम अपने देश में दूध ज्यादा पैदा करे। कितने शर्म की बात है कि हमारे देश मे लोगो को दो छंटाक दूध भी नही मिलता जब कि दूसरे देशों मे इतना मिलता है ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : (Mahendragarh) : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated—'it is a shameful thing—that there is not enough milk in the country, not even two ounces per head is available.' I would like to know who is responsible for this shocking state of affairs. Now, after 25 years since getting Independence, we are still depending upon charity in the matter of things like butter and milk in a vast agricultural country like ours. We have done nothing to implement the directive principles of State policy under article 48 of the Constitution which says that the State would develop agriculture and animal husbandry scientifically and that milch cattle would be protected.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

It is not a question of foreign countries giving us rotten food intentionally. These things can happen, and I am not very much perturbed about certain quantities being substandard. But the question that I would like to ask is, what is the intention behind this food aid to India by the World Food Programme. What are the conditions under which this food is made available to be used in this country?

The hon. Minister has stated that out of the sale of these items supplied to India, about Rs. 100 crores would be realised and this would be spent on the development of dairies. If the development of dairies in India depend upon this kind of aid only, then we are doing nothing to develop dairies and animal husbandry in India. So, I would like to know whether this food programme also covers the supply of similar things from bodies like CARE or the Christian Missions.

I would like to ask specifically whether it is not the intention behind this free aid to India that it should be utilised for the under nourished people, for the destitute, for the poorer sections of society in India. It appears that all this aid is being used by the Government to make money. I would like to call it a "black trade" in poverty. It is just like getting some poor people or destitutes paraded in the bazars for collecting alms, and then some hoodlum snatching their earnings of the day. If this is the situation in India, it is really disgraceful.

Would the hon. Minister please clarify these points as to what is the intention behind *this aid; whether this is* really meant for Government making profits over this and utilising it for the development of dairies and if this was found unsuitable for human consumption through the Corporation set up by the Government in making milk preparations and butter, why was it allowed to be sold to *halwais*?

Was it not meant for human consumption when it was given to *halwaiwala* and others? The responsibility for this should be accepted by Government. The Minister cannot get away by merely saying that the World Food Organisation had set up its own organisation through which they can sell it. If it is to be sold to private people, they should have consulted the Government. Why was the permission given, if they had obtained it to sell it to the private people and if it was unfit for human consumption? Sir, these are various points which have perturbed the people's minds and I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance in this House that this aid is being utilised for the purpose for which it is being received. Why is it not being utilised properly and why is the Government making money in the name of the poor people by disposing of such huge stocks received as aid by Government? Is it being done just to fill up its own coffers and for implementation of its own programme? Cow slaughter should be banned. What steps have they taken to increase production of milk in the country?

He should state as to how much time would it take for this country to become self-sufficient in the matter of milk and butter? What concrete steps are being taken to carry out the directives embodied in Article 48 to put an end to the slaughter of milch cattle? What is to be done is to develop dairies on scientific and modern lines.

PROF. SHER SINGH : The hon. Member has raised three questions. The first question is that out of 1,26,000 pounds of skimmed milk powder that were sent from the W.F.P. how much of it was utilised for the purpose for which it was meant. He further asked whether this was misutilised and whether Government made some money out of that. I would like to make it clear. What is obtained under this programmes is not just like what is given from CARE and other agencies. This programme is for a specific purpose and the money generated through this is used for the purpose of improving our dairies. It is also used for increasing the production

of milch cattle. All these points have been made clear in my statement also. The question raised by the hon. Member is very pertinent. He raised a question as to why should we allow the World Food Programme people to sell these rejected milk powder and ghee to private parties.

In fact, from the statements that I put before the House, the hon. Member would find that 25 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 18 tonnes of butter oil did go to the private people. These were given by the World Food Programme. Now we have objected to this. I made it clear in my statement also that in future whatever things are to be disposed of, that would be done through I.D.C. and not by them. We find that they have sold some quantity even though small to the private parties. Therefore we took objection to that.

About the quality also, we took objection. We brought it before the International Committee which met in Rome. We also made it clear to the various countries who are contributing this that they should not supply us these sub-standard things. They should supply only standard things. Those countries have appreciated that. When the Executive Director came here recently, we made it clear to him. We have been discussing these things at the international level. There is some improvement, but as for the sub-standard products still, we are rejecting it. When we are not getting things upto the standards, we are rejecting them. So, we are taking all the care in this regard. The third point that he raised is as to what we are doing about stopping the slaughter of cows. Regarding this point, we have written to all the States. Most of them have enacted legislation. There is a Committee which is going into the matter. And after the report of the Committee is received, we shall take some action.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik. He is absent. Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject on calling attention notice is about the rotten milk powder that we have received which is unfit for human consumption. Please permit me to say that the statement of the hon. Minister made in this House is also unfit for human consumption.

The Green Revolution was distorted by wrong priorities, faulty policies and maladministration. Even the White Revolution which we are seeking to usher in through import of milk powder from other countries, I am sure, is also getting distorted because of wrong priorities, faulty policies and maladministration. In quick succession after the milo episode, we are having this episode. There is an element of similarity in both. The former dealt with purchase of certain commodities. In this case we are dealing with the so-called gifts In both cases, we find foreign agencies have treated human life in India with scant respect. In both cases it is contended that what is unfit for human consumption can be used as animal feed, assuming we discriminate in India between human life and animals.

We find there are certain discrepancies as far as this problem is concerned. The Indian Dairy Corporation, a public sector undertaking, acts as the agent of the Central Government in receiving commodities like milk powder from abroad and their sale to public sector milk plants. It was made clear by the Minister that these were received as gifts. There is so much of discussion about *dan*. It has been interpreted in different ways but to give a more respectable interpretation, once Vinobha Bhave said that *dan* does not mean gift; it means equitable distribution. He quoted Shankaracharya: दानम साम्यवाद : I do not know whether the hon. Minister wants to put the same interpretation on the word '*dan*'. Whatever be the interpretation, I would like to pose this question. In the form of gifts if we go on getting such rotten and poisonous

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

stuff and saying it is unfit for human consumption, if it is passed on to bakeries and halwais, what will happen? The minister said that a portion of it is not fit for human consumption but others have been found to be fit for human consumption. Therefore, I want to know how it is sold to bakeries and halwais and for other purposes? I would like to give a warning. When you pass on these materials to others, through malpractices there will be loopholes through which the sale of these materials will take place. In the case of the rag scandal, a similar situation had developed. Under a certain interpretation, certain types of clothing were described as rags. They came as rags and they were not supposed to be fit for human consumption. But there are human beings in this country who feel even the rags can be worn because they consider it to be the natural clothing of many people in this country where 40 per cent of people live below the poverty line. I am sure the same type of malpractices will take place here. If you ask for a gift and try to sell it in the hope that you will be able to generate a certain income which you will utilise for processing your projects, that may be the pious intention of Government but in reality a lot of malpractices will take place.

After this episode, have you affixed responsibility on certain officials for failure to supervise and check this material in time? The same question was posed during the milo episode and here also the same question I want to pose. A cursory reference has been made. On 18th March, *Patriot* carried a big report under the caption, "Beware buying stuff unfit for human consumption". He said that that report is not correct if such a report has appeared in *Patriot*. But why is it that such a report remained completely uncontradicted till a calling attention notice was tabled in Rajya Sabha? Till this day publicly in the press such a dangerous report has not been contradicted at all. It means probably you connived at it and your conscience itself told you that there is an element of substance in it.

This episode has occurred now. We find that certain portions of the material brought over here are rotten milk powder, not fit for human consumption. I would like to know whether at an earlier stage a similar episode had taken place, whether it acted as a warning for future but it went unheeded.

I would like to pose this question also: Is there any collusion that has taken place between the Indian officials and certain officials operating at the level of WFP? Very often we find that whenever such malpractices occur, there is some sort of collusion between the authorities at international levels and the authorities here. I would like the minister specifically to reply to the specific questions I have raised.

PROF. SHER SINGH : On the 18th, when this news appeared in *Patriot* I read it and at once marked it to my officers to supply me all the facts. Naturally it takes time because we have to collect it from Baroda, the headquarters of the Indian Dairy Corporation. In the meantime we received notices of this calling attention and therefore I thought contradicting it outside the House would have been a breach of privilege of this House and I did not want to make that mistake, even though I got the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if it were poison, you would not have made a statement?

PROF. SHER SINGH : I would have. He asked, did you take care to see that what was declared fit for human consumption was really fit for human consumption? In fact, we got it tested by the laboratories. In future, I assure the House that we would take more care. If something is rejected, we will take double care and get it examined more than once.

He asked about collusion. The very fact that our officers rejected such a huge quantity *prima facie* does not show there could have been collusion. We had one doubt. After some 4084 tonnes were rejected, again subsequently 566 tonnes of milk powder which was declared fit for recombination by the IDC officers were subsequently recommended for rejection. May be due to passage of time, delay, mishandling, etc., something might have happened. But we have asked for the explanation of the IDC why after they accepted all that quantity, after some time they say that 566 tonnes of skimmed milk and 155 tonnes of butter oil were subsequently found unfit for recombmation.

We had to send again. We have asked for the explanation of IDC—to explain why this thing has taken place. We asked them in February, I think, I do not remember the date. When we came to know, we asked about it. If we find that some officer is responsible for this, we will take action against him, we are not going to spare anybody. (*Interruptions*). When we reject it at the port, it becomes the property of WFP because they have to replace. it. If it is rejected after we have accepted, then it becomes our property. As I have said, we have asked for the explanation. We have asked them to explain why, after accepting that quantity, another 566 tonnes of skimmed milk powder was found unsuitable, what was the reason.

As for the definition of 'dan' by Acharya Vinobha Bhave, actually it is give-and-take; we give and we also take. For the quantity, we do not pay as such, but we pay in other ways. This, we received as gift in the sense that we do not pay for it in foreign exchange. In other forms, we also give those things which we have in plenty to others.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just a clarification. You have said that a part of this milk powder has been sent to Maharashtra Forest Department and also to Rajasthan Canal Project. You might be knowing that weaker sections are connected with this Department and Project. Are you sending it to the vulnerable sections of the society?

PROF. SHER SINGH : I made it clear at that time also. The World Food Programme is running projects in the Rajasthan Canal Project and also in the Maharashtra Forest Development Board. They had their projects running there already. It is not that a new project has been started just to give this milk powder or butter oil to the vulnerable sections of the society. They were already having some projects there.

12.49 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT AND ANDHRA PRADESH CHARITABLE AND HINDU RELIGIONS INSTITUTIONS AND ENDOWMENTS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Forty-eighth Report of the Law Commission on some questions under the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-460/73*].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 11(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1973 making certain amendment in Schedule IX to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4608/73*].

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhry]

(3)(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 107 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh —

(a) G O Ms No 842 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 14th September, 1972 making certain amendment to the Rules relating to the service conditions for the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams

(b) G O Ms No 845 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th September, 1972 making certain amendments to certain rules issued under the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act 1966

(ii) Two statements explaining reasons for not laying on the Table Hindi revision of the above notifications.

[*Placed in Library Sec No LT-4609/73*]

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973 AND NOTIFICATION RE CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE OIL FIELDS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1948

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 161 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948

(2) A copy of Notification No. S O 465 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973 making certain amendment to the Schedule to the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, issued under section 6A of the said Act

[*Placed in Library. Sec. LT-4610/73*]

Review and Annual Report of National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

(2) Annual Report of the National Projects Constructions Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in Library See No I T-4611/73*]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

(1) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1973, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1973, with the following amendments :—

Clause 7

1 That at page 8, line 16, *for* the word "from" the word "in relation to" be *substituted*.

2. That at page 8, *after* line 19, the following be *inserted*, namely :—

"(5) All sums deducted under sub-section (4) shall, in accordance with such rules as may be made under this Act, be credited by the Central Government to the relevant fund or paid by that Government to the persons to whom the said sums are due, and on such credit or payment, the liability of the owner in respect of the amount of arrears due as aforesaid shall, to the extent of such credit or payment, stand discharged."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

COAL MINES (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL.

As Returned by Rajya Sabha with Amendments

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1973, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy sixth Report

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the Seventy-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Civil) for the year 1969-70 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Civil) for the year 1970-71 relating to the Ministries of Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and Department of Agriculture and Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1970-71 relating to the Department of Agriculture.

12·56 hrs.

PETITION *RE.* RISING PRICES, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri C Raieswara Rao and other regarding rising prices, unemployment and other problems in the country. I would recommend to you to accept the copies of the petition which are being brought to your office. Kindly accept them because they are all addressed to the House. (*Interruptions.*)

12·57 hrs.

STATEMENT *re.* SUPPLY POSITION OF DIESEL OIL IN REWA REGION OF MADHYA PRADESH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Rewa region of Madhya Pradesh is served by the Satna Depot of the oil companies. This Depot receives Light Diesel Oil (LDO) by rail from Bombay and High Speed Diesel Oil (HSDO) from the Allahabad terminal of the Barauni—Kanpur products pipeline.

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

Rail despatches of LDO from Bombay suffered a minor set-back in February 1973 on account of the extremely heavy demand for the movement by rail of Diesel Oils and Furnace Oil for power generation. Consequently, despite the augmentation of rail movement capacity to the maximum possible extent, all the requirements could not be met in full. The position has since been remedied by adopting the following measures:

a. Rationalising the supply of Furnace Oil for power generation to the Power Stations served by the two refineries at Bombay and by the Koyali Refinery at Baroda.

b. Connecting the storage depots of the oil companies at Kandla with the broad-gauge rail system which has provided a second rail supply route for the broad-gauge destinations in the north-west region and has afforded relief to the Bombay loading terminals. It has now been verified that the demand for LDO in Satna region is being met satisfactorily.

As for HSDO, there were some set-backs in despatches from Allahabad to Satna during January 1973 largely due to the delayed arrival of imported Crude Oil at Barauni Refinery, owing to port problems and also mechanical break-down of a tanker, which was being utilised for this purpose. Here again, the position has since normalised and in February, 1973 the supplies of HSDO to Satna from Allahabad were 43% more than in February 1972 as will be seen from the following figures:

	(*In tonnes*)
February, 1972	1140
February, 1973	1628

13 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER *re.* REFUSAL BY INDIAN AIRLINES TO TAKE DELIVERY OF AVRO PLANES

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): On 23rd February, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation gave the following answer to Starred Question No. 61. "Indian Airlines have received three HS-748 aircraft from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. against their latest order of ten. The remaining seven have not yet been offered to Indian Airlines. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have advised Indian Airlines that there are some production problem, and that the matter is being examined in consultation with their collaborators M/s. Hawker Siddeley Ltd."

The Minister's answer, it will be seen, categorically, denies that an offer of Avro aircraft was made by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to the Indian Airlines and that therefore there was no question of Indian Airlines declining to accept it. I submit that the Minister has misled the House in view of the following:

On the 24th October, 1971 Hindustan Aeronautics Limited wrote to the Indian Airlines saying that they had run into certain difficulties in connection with the fourth avro aircraft and proposed to get over those difficulties in a certain manner which they specified in their letter. Their letter then went on to put the following specific question, "We now await DGCA's acceptance of our proposals to enable us to proceed further with deliveries of Indian Airlines aircraft Nos. 4—6 out of the current order for 10, and *would be grateful if Indian Airlines would also confirm to us that the line of action proposed in this letter is acceptable from their point of view.*"

In reply to this letter Indian Airlines wrote on the 8th November a long letter in the course of which they said: "In the light of the above, *it would, therefore not be possible for us to accept these aircraft with the added Operation Costs*".

It will be clear from the above that an offer was made by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for Avro 4-6 with certain modifications proposed to be carried out and that the Indian Airlines had replied in clear terms that the Avro aircraft with the modifications proposed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited were not acceptable to it.

I would like to know what the Minister has to say in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Sir, On 23rd February, 1973, in reply to Starred Question No. 61 I had informed the House that Indian Airlines had taken delivery of three HS-748 aircraft from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., against their latest order of ten, and that the remaining seven had not yet been offered to Indian Airlines.

The factual position is that during the months of April, May and June, 1972, Indian Airlines took delivery of three aircraft after HAL had obtained the appropriate airworthiness certificates in respect of these planes from the Director General of Civil Aviation. HAL, however, ran into some production problems with the 4th, 5th and 6th aircraft for Indian Airlines, and wrote to them suggesting the incorporation of certain modifications and enquiring whether these would be acceptable. Indian Airlines replied that the proposed modifications would increase their operating costs and were, therefore, unacceptable. They also made certain alternative suggestions. Such mutual consultations between HAL and Indian Airlines regarding important changes in aircraft specifications cannot be considered unusual or abnormal, and the correspondence exchanged between them cannot be interpreted as an offer of sale of an aircraft or as a refusal to accept delivery on the part of Indian Airlines.

It is the responsibility of HAL to obtain a transport category airworthiness certificate for the aircraft from the Director General of Civil Aviation and each aircraft, at the time of its delivery to Indian Airlines, must meet the Director General's requirements for airworthiness certification. None of the three aircraft in question, namely the fourth, fifth and sixth, has been produced before the Director General of Civil Aviation for the issuance of the appropriate certificates. Until such certificates have been applied for and obtained, the aircraft cannot be offered for delivery to Indian Airlines by HAL, and the question of Indian Airlines refusing to accept delivery also does not arise.

In the circumstances, I submit that my replies to Starred Question No. 61 and the Supplementary Questions following it were correct.

13·04 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* APPOINTMENT OF EVALUATION TEAM FOR AVRO

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my statement in this Hon'ble House on the 20th March I had indicated that Government had decided to institute a high-level examination of all aspects of the AVROs, and that I would announce the details shortly. I would like to inform the House that the evaluation will be conducted by Dr. Satish Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He will be assisted by technical advisers drawn from the Indian Air Force, Air-India, Indian Airlines, Department of Defence Production and the National Aeronautical Laboratory.

The evaluation will cover all aspects of the AVRO, with special reference to its safety under various operating conditions. The report will be submitted within 60 days from the date the Evaluation Team starts its work.

13 05 hrs.

DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : Sir, The Delhi School Education Bill which was introduced by the Education Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd September, 1972 is now before the House, as amended by the Joint Committee of Two Houses. I move:*

> "That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Joint Committee during its 15 sittings has gone into various clauses of the Bill very thoroughly and both the Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan and I were closely associated with the discussions. The amendments suggested by the Joint Committee are acceptable to the Government. The principal changes suggested by the Joint Committee have been mentioned in the Report of the Committee which is before the House. I would only like to mention a few.

Since the Bill places some restrictions on the managements of private schools on their right to treat the school employees in their entire discretion, it was felt by the Committee that after the introduction of the Bill some Managements might have tried to dispense with the services of employees. In order to safeguard the interest of such employees, provision has been included that those employees who have rendered at least one year's service in the school immediately before the introduction of the Bill, should also be given the protection afforded by the Bill. The right of the Lt. Governor, Delhi to regulate school education has been subjected to the provisions of the Act and the rules to be made under delegated powers. Originally the Bill had provided that an application for recognition of a school will be decided upon within six months. In order to expedite the process of recognition this period has been reduced to four months. The Bill as introduced made the Scheme of Management of every recognised school subject to the previous approval of the Administrator. It was felt that in cases of unaided minority-run schools this power should not go against the provisions of Article 30(1) of the Constitution. Therefore, the managing committees of unaided minorities run schools have been exempted from seeking the approval of Government for introducing the scheme of management in their schools. The Committee has also suggested that adequate representation of teachers in the managing committee of a recognised school should be ensured. The Government will keep this in view while framing rules. The time limit for preferring an appeal by an employee to the tribunal has been increased from 30 days to 3 months. The appropriate authorities will now have the power to direct the management of recognised private schools to bring the scales of pay, allowances and other prescribed benefits of the employees of such schools upto the level of employees of the corresponding status in the schools run by such authority. Non-compliance with this condition may result in de-recognition of a school. In accordance with the Constitutional provisions contained in Article 30(1) and in accordance with Supreme Court Judgments, the unaided minorities run schools have been exempted from the provisions of Chapter IV and a new chapter applicable only to unaided minority schools has been added. The maximum period for which a school can be taken over has been increased from 3 years to 5 years because it was felt that in some cases even a longer period may be necessary in order to put a school functioning on a proper footing. The Delhi School Education Advisory

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Board proposed to be constituted in accordance with Clause 22 of the Bill, will also include heads of schools, representatives of the teacher organisations, parents/guardians, managers and eminent educationists.

Some of the hon. Members have appended their minutes of dissent. In all 7 minutes of dissent have been received from the hon. Members *viz.* Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Virendra Agarwala, Shri Nawal Kishore, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, Shri Frank Anthony, Dr. Bhai Mahavir, Shri Samar Guha and Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil. These hon. Members had expressed similar views during discussions by the Joint Committee and while deciding upon amendments these views were taken note of by the Joint Committee. While it will not be possible for me to treat at length the views expressed in these minutes of dissent, I would like to dwell on these very briefly.

Sarvashri Sinha and Agarwala have expressed the view that the Government's interference in the functioning of the schools should be as minimum as possible. The regulatory provisions of the Bill seek to strike a balance between the need for minimum interference and the need for protection of the rights of the teachers and other employees and for regulation of education on sound lines. They have also suggested that the maximum and the minimum level of tuition fees in Public Schools should be laid down. The Public Schools by and large do not receive any Government aid and since the Bill makes it obligatory for them to pay the same pay and allowances and retirement benefits as for Government school teachers, it was felt that the restriction should not be placed on their right to levy proper level of fees, in order to meet their expenses. Shri Nawal Kishore has expressed similar views as expressed by Sarvashri Sinha and Agarwala. Sarvashri Bhupesh Gupta and Chandrappan in their joint minute of dissent have expressed the view that the Bill should have eliminated the various categories of schools and uniformity in all aspects of the school education should have been provided. I would like to submit that private effort in education cannot be banned altogether and we have to give different treatment to minority-run unaided schools. The Hon. Members have also made a plea for abolition of so-called private (public) schools. For obvious reasons it is not possible to ban the functioning of private or public schools altogether. The policy of the Government in this behalf has already been stated in the National Policy Resolution on Education 1968 which has been approved by Parliament. The Hon. Members have also been made a plea that the right of minorities guaranteed under Article 30(1) of the Constitution should not be made a pretext to deny or restrict the right of security of service of teachers and other employees of the schools run by minorities. The Joint Committee has made a sincere effort to meet this point of view while not infringing upon the right of minorities guaranteed to them. Hon. Member Shri Frank Anthony has strongly criticised the regulatory provisions of the Bill especially from the point of view of minorities. I would like to state that the Government, in fact the entire House has been keen to protect the rights of minorities, all the more to those enshrined in the Constitution. As I have already stated above, these views were taken into account by the Joint Committee and in deference to these views unaided minority run schools have been exempted from the provisions of Chapter IV and all minority-run schools are exempt from provisions of Chapter VII relating to taking over. The new Chapter V has been added which will be applicable to unaided minority schools. In the interest of education of children and of school teachers in the Union Territory of Delhi, it was not possible for Government and the Joint Committee to go beyond that. Dr. Bhai Mahavir has objected to special treatment for minority schools but as

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stated above the rights guaranteed to minorities could not be over-looked in the scheme of the Bill. He has also expressed the view that the Bill is unfair to a number of managements which have done creditable pioneering work in the field of education by treating all of them as 'suspect'. I submit that such managements who will continue their good performance have nothing to fear. He has also suggested that recognition should entitle every school to receive aid if it applies for it. Aid cannot be made a matter of right for any school management and will be subject to availability of finances and compliance with the grant-in-aid rules. Hon. Member Shri Samar Guha has made a plea for regulating coaching schools and tutorial schools. These institutions, however, are even now not recognized. The Bill does not propose to confer on them a status they do not have. He has also expressed the view that rights of minorities in running educational institutions have been given excessive importance. This, I submit, is not true and we have tried to balance the need for regulating school education and the need for ensuring to the minorities their constitutional rights. Similar objections with regard to minority schools have been raised by Hon. Member Shri Patil. He has also expressed the opinion that the education in Delhi has become a commercial proposition and the private schools which are recognised charge heavy fees but do not pay adequate salaries to teachers. I would like to point out that Clause 10 of the Bill provides that the scales of pay and allowances, medical facilities, pension, gratuity, Provident Fund and other prescribed benefits of the employees of a recognised private school shall not be less than those of the employees of the corresponding status in schools run by Government or governmental agencies. These provisions should meet the objections of Shri Patil.

I am sorry, because of the limitation of time at my disposal, I could not deal with the provisions of the Bill as also the objections raised by some hon. Members of the Joint Committee, more fully.

Before I conclude, I must express my sincere gratitude to the Joint Committee for the hard work it has put in to improve the provisions of the Bill so that it will meet with the approval of this august House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Frank Anthony has sent a motion for reference of the Bill to the Supreme Court.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo Indians) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the President of India be requested to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court, under article 143 of the Constitution, on the following questions :—

(i) Whether clauses 2(v), 4(5), 8(2), 8(3), 8(4), 8(5), 13, 14, 15(3)(b), 15(3)(c), 15(3)(e), 18(3), 18(4), 18(5), 28(2)(g), 28(2)(n), 28(2)(v) and 28(2)(w) offend article 30 of the Constitution, which gives the right to the minorities, whether based on language or religion, to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; and

(ii) Whether clauses 8(2), 8(3), 8(4), 8(5), 10 and 20 offend article 19 of the Constitution with regard to the rights of Hindu-rum schools and orphanages."

Mr. Speaker, quite frankly, I have been largely disarmed. In intended to make a very strong, even an abrassive speech. But yesterday it was a happy accident that I was able to discuss the matter further with the Education Minister, and I pointed ou to him certain provisions which were ex-

facie repugnant to the clear decisions of the Supreme Court with disastrous effect especially to the minorities and orphanages, I am very happy to say that he has responded—I saw a notice of an amendment in his name, which will neutralise the effect on minority-run orphanages, with which I am deeply concerned—and he is also going to make an explanation about the effect of the arbitration clause. Although I have no intention now to make, as I said, a strong, and much les an abrasive speech, there are certain points which I feel must be underlined.

Though I am not an educationist, I have had not a little to do with education for the past thirty years. I have the privilege of being the Chairman of two of the leading educational boards which deal with schools throughout the country. I have been particularly concerned with the fundamental right of the minorities in education. As you know, Mr. Speaker, there is article 30 which gives to all minorities, whether based on language or religion, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice, In my capacity as Senior Advocate, I have had occasion to argue several of the most important cases in the Supreme Court in order to vindicate this fundamental right. I only want to say this that there is some misapprehension in the minds of some of my Hindu friends. I want them to understand this fact that this fundamental right under article 30 is not only for the conventional minorities, conventional in the sense that we understand it, namely, the Muslims the Sikhs, the Christians, the Anglo-Indians and the Parsees, but article 30 protects also the Hindus, and that is why I was sorry to see from some Minutes of Dissent that there was a protest undue emphasis has been given to minority rights in education. As it happens, I argued one of the cases of the Arya Samaj College from the Punjab, where it was complained that the Hindus in the Punjab were a religious minority. The complaint was that they were being discriminated against educationally by the Sikh majority. I hope Mr. Speaker, you would not take offence when I say this that the Supreme Court answered my plea on their behalf. It vindicated the right of the Hindu minority to run an institution of their choice because that Hindu minority attracted the fundamental right under article 30.

There is a certain tendency for lawyers, for M.Ps. belonging to the majority community, to think that they can never be affected , You are affected. What happened to the Bengalis in Assam who are Hindus by religion? What happened to them, merely because they were a linguitic minority defies description. The Bengalis in Assam, if they go to the Supreme Court, will be entitled to the protection of article 30. That is why it is very important that when dealing with these educational rights, some of my friends who belong to the majority community do not think that we are aksing for privileges, I had the privilege of being one of the framers of the Constitution, and the framers of the Constitution appreciated this that the minorities include the Hindus, whether they are minorities in Punjab or elsewhere—you already have the D.A.V. College case ; there are minorities everywhere; in Delhi you have probably got more minorities. linguistic and religious than the majority community; the Telgus in Delhi will be a linguistic minority; the Tamils will be a linguistic minority, and so on and so forth —they will all be entitled to the protection of article 30. That is why, the framers of the Constitution gave a series of Fundamental Rights. But, in my view, the most precious of these Fundametal Rights is article 30, giving the linguistic and religious minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

The States Reorganisation Commission also underlined the fact that they had received a number of complaints of economic discrimination and cultural discrimination against the minorities and it

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pleaded that the Centre should take powers to protet the minorities. Unfortunately, the Centre did not do it, At my instance, rather reluctently, article 350B was put in; that was, about the appointment of a Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. The Lingusitic Minorities Commissoner's reports draw attention to the fact that in many States, minorites continued to be discriminated against but because the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner has no sanctions behind him, he was helpless to remedy these legitimate grievances. I am not going to stress these grievances today. But, Mr. Speaker, I do want—there may be some come-back from some of my friends in the ruling Party—be remind them of this that, for the first time in the history of the Congress, the ruling Party, on the eve of the last elections—and that is one of the reasons, I say very humbly, why I supported the Party completely—, for the first time in its history, it spelt out its intention to honour scrupulously the Fundamental Right to the minorities under article 30 to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Never in its history had the Congress Party ever spelt it out before. It did this meticulously and to that extent, I would ask the members of the ruling Party to remember that they have given this specific assurance; apart from the fact that it is a Fundamental Right and it will be the duty of the Supreme Court to implement it—Thank God, they have implemented it whenever we have gone to the court—it is also the moral duty at least of the ruling Party to implement the assurance which they so meticulously spelt out in their election manifesto.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the Bill has not dealt with any educational matters as such. Some members have complained that no matters concerning education—maintenance of standards in education, the need to make teachers conscious of their obligations as teachers—none of these matters was dealt with. I suppose, there were reasons why we could not deal with them. The Bill was rather rushed. We were asked to meet at odd hours, after dinner. But the main preoccupation, Mr. Speaker, seems to have been with giving, what the Administration thinks, is security to the teacher. Mr. Speaker, I have a lot to do with schools. I deal with the trust which I have built up with my blood. I deal with teachers there. Nobody will deny the concept of security for teachers. In every decently-run minority institution, we give them security. In many cases we give them conditions of service, salary and amenities that Government does not, even now, give to teachers although their conditions have vastly improved. And I want to underline this too that, if any private institution seeks to dismiss or remove a teacher without giving him reasonable opportunities, the courts give him relief in split seconds. Our courts today are rightly pre-occupied with this concept of natural justice which has been enlarged by our Supreme Court even beyond its content as it is defined in the Western democracies: they immediately give relief.

I want to emphasize—I do not want to point a finger at the teachers' fraternity—but I want to say and I say this without qualification because it is my every-day experience, that he good, the conscientious, the vocation-conscious teacher to-day is the exception. When we get this vocation-conscious good teacher, we hug him to our bosoms, It is only the politician-teacher, the incompetent teacher, the shiftless teacher and the corrupt teacher and the person who makes a racket of private tuition, it is that teacher with whom we are ruthless and it is that teacher who goes to the unthinking politician and gets his easy support.

I want to say this about Delhi. I must say that in Government schools—I do not grudge them—they have got conditions which probably they have not got in any other State from the point of view of emoluments and from the point of view of security.

In Delhi have the teachers repaid the security, this increase in emoluments? They ha e not.

I read from a very important letter which is typifies the conditions in the Government-run schools where the teachers are so well paid, where they have this security bordering on being irremovable: you must strike a balance in this matter. In the name of security, please do not make irremovable your shiftless, your incompetent or your corrupt teacher. Here is a letter from an erstwhile. Principal of one of the Delhi Government Higher Secondary Schools, Mr. T. C. Bhardwaj, which appeared in the *Evening News* published by the *Hindustan Times* of January 2, 1973 and he underlines what is happening or has happened in Delhi to the Government-run Secondary Schools.

> "Conditions in Delhi schools are both alarming and explosive. It is not only the studies that have been neglected but several other serious problems have cropped up as a result of the break-down of discipline and proper functioning of most of the higher secondary schools in the capital. Defiant attitude, disobedience, rowdyism and truancy among school children have become a bane for the parents and the general public. With the exception of a few good schools,....

In paranthesis, may I say 'minority schools'.

> "....the education, tone, atmosphere and discipline have been seriously affected."

Then he goes on:

> "The major responsibility for all this muddle falls on the teachers. It seems the teachers have lost all sense of responsibility towards the society and also the sanctity of their noble profession. .... But despite good pay scales, security of service and other benefits, teachers generally seem to have lost the favour to discharge their duty properly. No doubt, there are devoted teachers, but they are only a few and they also are teased by fellow-teachers for their 'dutifulness and zeal to work'....
>
> Discipline in schools has become a thing of the past. Scores of students can be seen loitering outside during working hours...."

Then he goes on:

> "Teachers are busy either in self study or raising tuition groups. A senior teacher earns on average income of Rs. 500 per month from private tuitions round the year. Nearly 60 per cent of the students depend on tuitions in order to get through the examination.
>
> Mass copying in the examination and leakage of question papers have helped a lot to hoodwink the parents and the department about the real output...."

This is the condition which you encourage when you do not place a corresponding obligation on the teacher and in order to play politics to a vocal politicking group, all you think of is giving them this so-called security, without any corresponding sense of obligation.

I know that people will say that I had opposed some of the provisions because I said they were an infringement of the choice of administration of minorities. I know the countervailing argument usually used by some not very thinking politicians who say 'Look at the abuse in some of these minority-run institutions'. I concede it. In every fraternity, there are black sheep. Is there not abuse in government institutions, relatively on a much larger scale ? But fortunately the Minister has gradually come to see things from my point of view. There has to be a sense of balance in these matters.

Where do you get the abuse ? The minority schools are a handful. They are among the bests schools in the country—perhaps

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the best. Take Delhi, I have got the figures. There are 455 schools that have this higher secondary pattern. Of that number, there are only 31 minority-run schools, a microscopic number. You lose all sense of proportion when you get overborne and say, 'Look at the abuse in some of these minority run schools'. Among these 31, there may be one or two black sheep. But the 29 schools are schools which attract the President's grand-children. They have attracted Prime Minister's sons. They have attracted the children of the leaders of thought and action in this country.

Why is there this insatiable demand on this handful of minority-run schools ? Why does a parent who can afford it, why does a discerning parent, a parent who can think, knock at our doors every day, day in and day out ? I am harassed by people in every walk of life, not only MPs not only Ministers, but Supreme Court Judges, almost every day for admission into this handful of minority-run schools. There must be some reason for it. The reason is: yes, by and large, we attempt, and I believe we do succeed, in maintaining standards which, by and large, government-schools do not maintain, because your over-security has not led to any corresponding standards.

Now, I do not want to be hard on my communist friends. Many of my fights have been waged against repeated attempts by communist—or communist-dominated governments to garrete or expropriate minority-run schools. In regard to Kerala, I have argued cases over and over again, in respect of the Anglo-Indian schools, the Kerala Education Bill in 1958 and recently the Kerala University Act, 1970; and I also did the DAV college case in 1971.

At least, the communists are forthright—I won't say they are dishonest—and say, whatever they may say sometimes here, the rule of law means nothing to them, the Constitution means nothing for them, the fundamental rights mean less than nothing for them. And it is an avowed part of communist creed to regiment education, to brainwash the child—that is an avowed part of the communist creed.

In that context, I can understand the communist wanting to garrete these private institutions, wanting to garrete the minority-run institutions, because the communist creed consists in this that the child is the creature of the state. When I argued the case in the Supreme Court, the Court affirmed the dictums that in a democracy the child is not the creature of the State. The parent has not only the right but the high duty to train his child according to what he considers best.

That is why you will find a number of communists speaking in this debate perhaps ranting against the minority and the private institutions and seeking to brand them all as reactionary or bourgeois.

Since this is going to be, and is intended to be, a model Bill, I would say this, I am glad and am appreciative now of one thing. I think the Education Minister thought I was a very difficult person. I can be difficult, but I can also be the acme of the sweetest reasonableness. I have tried to explain to members before the content of art. 30. Nobody has pleaded under this fundamental right that the right to manage includes the right to mismanage. The Supreme Court has said that in terms that no minority has the right to mismanage, that the police powers of the state can always intervene in the matter of morality. I cannot run an immoral co-educational institution. In the matter of sanitation and hygiene. Equally the Supreme Court has laid this down that where we have this fundamental right, it is an absolute right, unlike art. 19 which is a right subject to reasonable restrictions. It is an absolute right. So the Supreme Court has said that unless you give aid you cannot intervene n the choice of administration. It is only in return for aid, for instance, that you can tell them about the method of recruitment: it is only in return for aid that you can tell

them what scales to pay; and you have now done that. I am glad to say that. I am very happy that at my instance the Minister has done it. At first they had no separate chapter in the Bill for unaided minority schools. They were all being dealt with together—aided, unaided, and the Hindu schools. I am not going to talk about the Hindu schools and I think members of that community should plead their own case. But I mentioned it; I gave a long note. I referred to cases saying you cannot do this, because the Supreme Court has said in terms that the minorities have a fundamental right and if they are unaided there are certain things which you cannot do, because that is what their fundamental right consists of.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will conclude by dealing with only some of the provisions which can be said to be *ex facie* bad. I have got amendments; some of the provisions which may appear to be bad that will depend on the actual rules that will be prescribed. So, I will deal with the other provisions which, to my mind, are *ex facie* bad.

There is this question of discipline. In the Kerala Education Bill case, I had clause 12(4) of the Bill struck down or declared to be bad. I was aruging on be half of the Anglo-Indian schools, and the Supreme Court treated us as unaided school. They have said that so far as discipline that is, dismissal, removal or reduction in rank—is concerned, you cannot take it out of the hands of the Anglo-Indian school management, That is part of their choice. Clause 12(4) purported to remit discipline to the director: That clause said that schools including Anglo-Indian schools had to get the previous approval of the director. I had that struck down. The Supreme Court said, no; if you are not aided, the State cannot do it.

When I argued the Kerala University Act case, the Supreme Court want further. I was arguing on behalf of the Christian colleges which were receiving on an average 85 per cent of aid. Even there, the Supreme Court said that they do not lose the right under article 30 completely. Even though they are getting 85 per cent of aid, you cannot take discipline away from the Christian minority management, and they struck down section 63. I think it was section 63 which said that you could not remove, dismiss,—or whatever it is—reduce in rank, a professor without the previous approval of the Vice-Chanceller. Even though the Christian colleges were getting aid, even then, you could not take discipline away from them and make it subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

Here, there is only one provision that I am extremely unhappy about, but the Minister has said that he is going to explain it. Actualy, I do not think you can put it in, if it is argued on strictly technical grounds. There is clause 15(3)(e). There is a provision that even unaided schools shall have a provision with regard to arbitration; that is, every clause of the contract may be remitted to arbitration. As a person who deals with schools, I know how we will be preoccupied every day; every day, some teacher who may be given six hours' duty and two hours co-curricular duty may say, "I am not going to do it, the two hours duty in the evening." He wants to go to arbitration. Something else may happen, say, leave. He would want to arbitrate. He will be preoccupied with the politicking, incompetent and unmotivated teacher. That is why I have said that that clause is altogether bad, and it also remits discipline to arbitration. I say you cannot remit discipline to arbitration. The Supreme Court had already said you cannot remit it to the director; you cannot remit it to the Vice-Chancellor. How can you remit it to an outside person ? But the Ministe explained to me that the never intended this arbitration clause to mean that it would be remitted to an outsider. I might be prepared, not as a lawyer but as a politician to accept the position, because, legally

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it may not stand the challenge. The court may say, "No". You cannot force the management to have a procedure other than the contract. The contract will have to conform to the principles of natural justice. You will have to give a reasonable opportunity and normally you give a right of appeal. After that, you cannot force an unaided minority school to adopt a particular procedure to have arbitration. But I am not making heavy weather of it in my capacity as an MP, provided, as my juniors who deal with this particular aspect say, it is always for the management to decide who the arbitrator should be. There is another Clause, Clause 13. This prescribes the methods of recruitment. The rule is not there but I want to warn the Government that they can never prescribe the methods of recruitment for an unaided minority school. I had this provision Clause 12(1) of the Kerala Education Bill, struck down because they prescribed the methods of recruitment even for the unaided Anglo-Indian schools. They asked me to take my teachers from the list prepared by the State Public Service Commission. I said I was not going to do that. If I recruit my teachers I may recruit them on an all-India basis or directly. You may provide the minimum qualifications, but you cannot prescribe the methods of recruitment, and if the rules prescribe it, take away the methods of recruitment that will be bad.

Clause 14 provides for a code of conduct. Again if your code of conduct circumscribe the power of discipline in the case of un-aided schools, it will be bad. All that we say in our code of conduct is that for good and sufficient reasons a teacher may be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank, and that is as much as any code of conduct can prescribe. I do a number of writ matters. In the Civil Service Rules (Classification and Control) Rules, for good and sufficient reasons you may dismiss,' remove or reduce in rank because nobody can catalogue all the contigencies which may attract disciplinary action, and that is why I am saying this to the Minister that he will have to be very careful.

I was deeply exercised about one particular Clause, Clause 15(3)(b), asking unaided minority schools to give a whole series of benefits. While schools like Frank Anthony School have more benefits than the Government schools, we do not give pension or gratuity. I will tell you why we do not give it, because the teachers whom we employ, predominantly members of my community, prefer to have much higher salary, higher rate of contributory provident fund. They are mobile. They move from school to school and unfortunately they are so mobile that some of my best teachers, as soon as they go to Australia and Canada, can get ten times the salary which I can afford to give them. This is of much concern because this Bill is intended to be a model one. I know, I deal with over 300 Anglo-Indian schools, that many of them, the orphanages, are first class in the sense they do a tremendous amount of work, educate children and feed and clothe them. How will they pay pension and gratuity ? From where will they get money ? Because they are un-aided, these schools are effected. About the aided schools I have nothing to say If you aid them you can pay them as much as you like. You have created a problem because you have drastically raised the salary scales of the teachers in Government schools in Delhi, and you have created problems for the other States. The Haryana Chief Minister has said that he cannot give scales equivalent to those of Delhi Schools. Delhi has the coffers of the Central Government. If he gives anything like the scales in Delhi schools, it will immediately cost Haryana Rs. 4 Crores more.

I am not saying anything about the aided schools, You can aid them. If you tax more people, you can certainly pay them the raised scales.

There is an amendment, of which the Minister has given notice, which is very

much like my amendment. I am very happy to say that, so far as the orphanages are concerned, they will not be imposing on them financial conditions which will compel them to close down.

13·45 hr.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

I do not think I ought to deal with Hindu schools. There are certain provisions which to my mind will operate harshly against the Hindu schools. I did address the Hindu schools. I told them that Hindus do not fight. I do not know why. We minorities, those of us who cannot go to the streets, every now and then go to the Supreme Court, time and again. Out of my friends asked me why I should take these things too seriously. He said: "What does it matter even with all restrictions that they have, I shall just put away a certain amount as bribe to the appropriate officials. They would not come near me." I told him "My God, can you, as principal of a school, think in these terms ?" He said: "Yes, This is how we react." I will not say anything more about the Hindu schools now.

I do not think I will press my amendment to a division. It would depend on the Minister: he has put in an amendment similar to that in my name, will come to the rescue of the minority-run orphanages.

What the Minister is going to explain with regard to certain other provisions. As I said, I am not going to press these because, the other provisions will also depend upon what kind of rules are, in fact, prescribed before these can be tested in a court.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kedar.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill that has been sent to the Select Committee has now emerged in the form of a recommendation. One thinks that the Select Committee have taken into consideration all aspects of what has been said for and against the Bill during the debate in this House as also the public opinion outside. This is the net result of the work of the Select Committee which was entrusted with the work of recommending the Bill to this House.

My hon. friend, Shri Anthony, a Member, nominated wrongy committed and not yet omitted and his role is always rather a peculiar role from the national point of view. During the discussion of 25th Constitution Amendment Bill, he raised the minority bogie. Again, to-day, in this Bill, he is looking at it from the minority point of view. The representation and nomination are two different things. From the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill which was introduced in this House in September, 1972, one can clearly see that there is no Hindu or minority school that is being mentioned in the Bill. I do not know wherefrom he brought the idea of the Hindu school. On page 12 of the Bill, in the object and reasons, it has been mentioned that in recent years, there has been an unsatisfactory working of the management of the privately-managed educational schools in the union territory of Delhi. This has been subjected to a good deal of adverse criticism.

This is what we call a general appraisal of the situation that is prevailing in the city of Delhi. And for that purpose, the Government have agreed to bring out a Bill so as to regularise and control the malpractices that might be going on here.

There is no Hindu school or Anglo-Indian school mentioned. Apart from that, he made charges against the teachers. According to him only the few teachers serving in the privately run schools are the best and the others are no good. Even today while the association of the public-aided school teachers are on strike, they are striking in such a way that the teaching is not affected. That is a tribute to the teacher community for behaving in such

[Shri S. A. Kader]

an exemplary way. So, I would request him not to generalise like this.

I was trying to find out what he wants but I could not. All that he said today is written in his minute of dissent. The first three pages are his own autobiography and the rest deal woth subjects which are not relevant to the Bill. He said, " I am glad the Minister the has accepted it. It is at my instance that it has been done" etc. We do not mind Mr. Anthony taking the credit for the whole Bill. But what exactly does he want ? Minority character is one thing but minority schools are a different thing. In our Constitution it has been laid down that complete protection to minorities will be given. That is what article 30 says.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry: On a point of order, Sir. Is it parliamentary on the part of an hon. member to say that another hon. member is uttering.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not sure whether this word is parliamentary or not. I will have to check it up. If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Sir, Mr. Anthony is in an angry mood and very excited. I want to ask, so far as the educational system in this country is concerned, is it going to be compartmentalised into various communities or is it going to be a national policy for all the educational institutions ? While laying down the educational policy, I think the Government has the responsibility to treat all schools on par. There cannot be one curriculam for a minority school and a different curriculam for a majority school. Keeping the national perspective in view, we have to see that there is no injustice done to any school, minority-run or majority-run. In the name of any community whether it is a minority community or majority community, nobody should be allowed to have his own way in runing any educational institution.

This is the crux of the whole problem. If the desire of Shri Frank Anthony is to protect the schools run by the minorities, I can see his point and I will also agree with him to a great extent. But I will say that there are ample provisions for that in the Act. So, I do not know what he is shouting about (if shouting is parliamentary), or speaking about the relevant clauses in the Bill. He has never spelt out how this Bill is to be amended. In fact, he said that he accepted this Act and even the interpretation of this Act. What I feel is that he is more than satisfied with the presentation of the Bill and the explanation by the Minister. Perhaps, that is why he cut short his speech even though he was to speak for a longer time.

While discussing this Bill we may talk about the protection of some teacher in this school or that school in Delhi. But we are concerned with the all India question. The time has come when we should consider whether the training that is imparted in our educational institutions, whether public or private does fulfil the objectives of education or not.

We are following an educational system, which was evolved by a foreign government to suit their own purpose. Unfortunately, even after 25 years of independence, we have not been able to bring about any radical change in the educational system of our country. We are following the same footsteps with a little change here and there. Whatever was taught during my time is possibly being tanght to my children now. There is need to appoint a high-power committee to look into this question of transforming and revolutionising the whole

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair *vide* Cols. 275-76.

educational system in the country. Unless that is done, we cannot produce the right type of citizens who are needed by the country in all aspects of life. Therefore, while welcoming this Bill and complimenting the Joint Committee for their efforts in looking to all aspects of the criticism that has been levelled for and against the Bill, I would say that educational policy and programme should be looked into *de move* with an eye to bring about a fundamental change in the education of our country.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Why was he not called earlier?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is the privilege of the Chair to call anyone.

It is not proper parliamentary procedure to question what the Chair does.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I was about to write to you about this.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKFR : He may write or he may not write.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : After Shri Frank Anthony, the representative of my party should have been called.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he does not want to speak, I will call somebody else.

14 hrs.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill that we are discussing today, seeks to provide some solutions to the problems that are confronting the Delhi Schools and the teachers working in those schools. As such we are supporting this Bill. When this Bill was first brought before this House, we had hoped that it would be a comprehensive Bill. But, Sir, that Bill was so maimed and defective initially that it had to be sent to the Select Committee forthwith for treatment. It has come back from the Select Committee in somewhat improved form, but even now there are many flaws and loopholes in this Bill which will give rise to many difficulties in the future. Sir, I was listening with great interest and curiosity to the speech delivered by Shri Frank Anthony. He is an advocate by profession and even when he knows a person to be guilty, he defends him in court and tries to prove him innocent. He has played the role of an advocate here also. However, I do not wish to enter into that controversy. Sir, I have no objection to the facilities and concessions sought by Shri Frank Anthony for his school, as a minority institution. But I fail to understand how the teachers of the minority schools can be deprived of the benefits of security of service etc. available to the teachers in other schools. I strongly object to it. Sir, in Section 12 of this Bill it has been said that " Nothing contained in this Chapter (*i.e.* Chapter IV) shall apply to an unaided minority school. This exception should not have been there. I feel that all the benefits should be avaiable to the teachers of all recognised schools irrespective of the fact whether they are aided or non-aided, minority or non-minority. Shri Anthony has said that if too much of security is provided to the teachers, then they will tend to become indisciplined and indulge in politics etc. Sir, in the handful of schools controlled by him, the results may be very good but we know how that is made possible. We very well know how the students are screened at the time of admission in his schools and which class of people are given preference in the matter of admission. Therefore, there is no wonder that his school can show good results.

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*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharya]

He need not boas on that account. But there are crores of people in our vast country where only 30 per cent can hardly sign their names. We have to take care of their education also. It has been said that the teachers indulge in politics. I do not see what is the harm there. Is politics the monopoly of lawyers or persons following some other vocations? Sir, in the rural areas, in the mufussils, there are thousands of teachers, These are the only educated people in the midst of uneducated and ignorant masses, who have the knowledge of what is happening in the country elsewhere—The teachers are the most suitable persons in those places to guide the illeterate poeple in matters of politics as well as in other spheres. Therefore, I believe, that if they do not enter into politics there, they will be neglecting their duties and responsibilities as techers. Shri Anthony may be desirous of having slaves in his schools in place of teachers. Then Sir, in section 21 of this Bill exemption has been granted to minority schools in the matter of taking over its management by the Administrator, in cases of mismanagement, corruption etc. This is also not proper, We know that in many Anglo-Indian schools there is mismanagement and corruption. We have proof of that. Therefore it is but in the fitness of things that their management should also be taken over by Government when found necessary. There is no harm in that. Thereby the rights of the minorities will not be taken away. The curriculum and other matters of the schools will not be affected or disturbed. Only the Government will try to remove the cause of corruption and mismanagement. Therefore, I feel that it is very necessary for the Government to have the right to take over these schools in such circumstances in the interest of education.

Now, Sir, I will mention about Section 22 of this Bill wherein provision has been made for the constitution of an 'Advisory Board'. I had spoken on this point on an earlier occasion also. It has been provided that the "Advisory Board' shall consist of 14 members who will be nominated by the Administrator from amongst persons belonging to certain categories. Shri Anthony has not spoken about the Constitution of this Board. Bur Sir, we have apprehensions that only the 'Yes men' of the Administrator will be nominated on this Board and it will ultimately turn out to be a group of vested interests They will create an intolerable situation in the field of education. Sir, many rules will be made under this Bill and brought before this House. In those Rules some provisions should be made for election of Members to this 'Advisory Board' on democratic methods.

Then Sir, in Section 4 (5) of the Bill it has been stated that the recognition granted shall not, by itself, entitle any school to receive aid. This is not proper. The Minister may kindly consider that as soon as aschool gets recognition, it has to accept the pay scale as approved by the authorities, for its teachers. The pay scales are revised upward every year, Since the schools are not commercial concerns, their income do not increse correspondingly every year, The income remains constant, Therefore side by side with granting recognition, provision must be made for granting grant-in-aid also. Otherwise what will be the result? I can say from personal experience as a teacher that, where there is a pay scale provided at Rs. 200/- p. m., the teachers are made to sign the acquitance roll as having received Rs. 200/- but they are actually paid Rs. 100/- due to paucity of funds. Sir, if you inquire into the rural areas, you will find that a large section of teachers,even after 25 yearsof independence are forced to work under such miserable conditions, This is because those schools are not given any grants. Even in many schools which are in receipt of grants, the teachers do not get their rightful emoluments due to corrupt managing committees. We have seen many such cases. Therefore I firmly believe that there is need to give grant-in-aid to every school alongwith recognition. Sir, in Delhi many schoolshave come up like mushroom

We know that in such schools even for primary education, a child has to pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 50/- p. m. I do not know if all the people of Delhi can afford it. The Government should look to it.

Sir, primary education should be free. The Government have been talking aloud about socialism etc. But Sir, where primary education should have been free, people have to pay so heavily for the education of their children. What will happen to those parents who have 4 or 5 school going children. Even if one has 3 children according to the limits placed by family planning programmes, he will be at a loss to educate them. Don't the labouring classes need education for their children ? How will they provide it ? Therefore till the Government is able to provide free primary education, they should see that the cost is brought down to the minimum, so that the poorer people may also be able to give education to their children.,

Sir, Secton 29 of the Bill provides that "If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may by order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act remove the difficulty." Sir, if any order is to be issued for removing any difficulty in implementing this Act then it should be incorporated in the provisions of the Bill itself. This section, therefore, appears redundant to me. I will caution the Government that this provision should be used very carefully. As there is scope for much corruption and malpractices in invoking the provisions of this section. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली) : मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूं, और मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इतने दिन बाद यह बिल आया और विशेषकर ऐसे अवसर पर जब कि हाल ही में दिल्ली एजुकेशन कोड को हाईकोर्ट ने नलीफाई कर दिया। इसलिए इस बि की और भी महत्ता बढ़ जाती है और जरूरी है कि यह बिल यहां से जल्दी से जल्दी पास हो जाये।

माननीय फ्रेन्क ऐन्थनी बता रहे थ कि टीचर्ज कैसे पढ़ाते है, क्या मौरेल्स हैं, कैसे मौरेल की शिक्षा देते है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि जितना पेमेंट ऐन्थनी साहब अपने यहां टीचर्ज को करते है, जो उन के रहने की व्यवस्था उन के स्कूलों में होती है, उसी प्रकार की सुख सुविधायें सभी स्कूलों के टीचर्ज को देने के लिए भारत में अभी इतना पैसा नही है। जब उन की तनख्वायें ठीक नहीं हैं, उन को अपने बच्चों को पालने की सहूलियत नही है तो वह कैसे और क्या पढ़ायेंगे। इसलिए अध्यापकों की दशा सुधारने के लिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है यह एक सही कदम है, और इस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि यह बिल टीचर्ज बिल है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ऐक्सक्लूसिवली उन का ही नहीं है, बल्कि इनक्लूडिंग टीचर्ज बिल है। इस बिल से जितने दिल्ली के स्कूल हैं उन में जितने कर्मचारी हैं सभी को फायदा पहुंचेगा चाहे वह पानी पिलाने वाला हो या स्वीपर हो। इसलिए यह बिल बहुत ही जरूरी था। मैं दिल्ली में तीन जनरेशन से रह रही हूं, मैं जानती हूं कि स्कूलों में क्या हाल है, और पहले क्या हाल था। एक एक टीचर्ज को तनख्वाह दी जाती थी तो उससे जबरदस्ती डोनेशन बोल कर लिया जाता था पैसा, पोस्ट ओनेशन

[श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी]

होती थी और टीचर्ज का बुरा हाल था। अन-एडेड स्कूल के मनेजमेंट टीचर्ज का ऐक्सप्लाइटेशन करते हैं। 95 परसेंट सरकार एड देती है मगर हेराफेरी करके 100 परसेंट सरकार से लेते हैं लेकिन फिर भी टीचर्स के साथ ज्यादती करते हैं। अब अगर उन की सर्विस कंडीशन्स बुरी रहें तो कसे वे बच्चो को बना सकते हैं जो कि आगे चल कर देश के भावी नागरिक बनेंगे। उन को सही तरीके से अगर शिक्षा न दी जाये तो कैसे देश आगे बढ़ेगा ? इसलिए यह बिल बहुत ही जरूरी था।

प्राइवेट स्कूल्स जमीन लेते थे एक पैसा प्रति स्क्वायर यार्ड और दो दिन बाद मिसमनेज कर के उस स्कीम को खतम कर देते थे और फिर पर्सनल परोपर्टी बना लेते थे। इसलिए यह बिल बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था, लेकिन अब आया है तो अच्छा ही है और यह जल्दी से पास होना चाहिए ताकि जो इस तरह के गलत काम प्राइवेट स्कूलो द्वारा किये जाते थे उन को बन्द किया जा सके।

मुझे खुशी है कि डायरेक्ट पेमेंट का जो प्रोवीजन रखा गया है वह भी बहुत अच्छा है। वह मैं आप की अनुमति से पढना चाहती हूं ;

'without any pre-condition of the deposition of 5 per cent management share'.

चेप्टर 4 में जुडीशियल ट्राइब्यूनल का भी इन्तजाम किया गया है वह एक अच्छी चीज है। मगर एक चीज है कि उस में टाइम लिमिट नहीं रखी है। इसलिये मै चाहती हूं कि जुडीशियल ट्राइब्यूनल के लिये टाइम लिमिट भी रख दें तो अच्छा होगा।

पेज 7 में लिखा है कि :

"The Administrator shall, by notification, constitute a Tribunal, to be known as the 'Delhi School Tribunal' consisting of one person : Provided that no person shall be so appointed unless he has held office as a District Judge or any equivalent judicial office".

इधर मैं एक चीज कहना चाहती हू कि वर्किंग जज होना चाहिए, रिटायर्ड जज नहीं होना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो सिलेबस तैयार होता है, जो टेक्स्ट बुक्स रखी जाती है, उन के चयन मे, उन को तैयार करने मे टीचर्स का सहारा लेना चाहिये।

चप्टर 5 मे अन-एडेड माइनारिटी स्कूल के बारे मे रेगुलराइजेशन किया है। मे माननीय ऐन्थौनी साहब को बताना चाहती हू कि वह माइनारिटी की बात करते हैं, तो मैं उन को हिन्दी के बारे मे बताना चाहती हू कि हिन्दी जो राष्ट्रभाषा हुई तो मद्रास मे भी बच्चो ने हिन्दी सीखनी शुरू कर दी। मगर हिन्दी के फनेटिक्स ने जिस तरह आगे बढ कर उस के लिये शोरगुल मचाया उस से हिन्दी को नुक्सान हुआ। इसलिये ऐन्थौनी साहब बार बार माइनारिटी स्कूल की बात करते हैं, जब कि रियली वह कपिटलिस्ट स्कूल की बात करते है, जिस से उन्ही का नुक्सान हैं और लोगो को यह भ्रम होने लगेगा कि वह आम जनता के लिये, देश के लिये नहीं सोचते हैं। इस तरह उन को बार बार माइनारिटी स्कूल की बात नही करनी चाहिये, वह एक गलत बात है।

कोरपोरेशन और म्युनिसिपलिटी के एडेड प्राइमरी स्कूलों मे ओल्ड एज बेनीफिट देने का कोई प्रोवीजन अभी तक नहीं था। मगर इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गयी है जो

एक अच्छी बात है । मुझ से काफी महिलायें मिली थी जिन को प्राइमरी स्कूल में ओल्ड एज का फायदा नहीं था, उन को खुशी है कि इस बिल से उन को भी फायदा पहुंचेगा ।

ऐडमीशन के बारे में माननीय ऐन्थोनी साहब ने कहा, में उन को बताना चाहती हूं कि खाली उन के स्कूल के लिये ही ऐडमीशन के लिये भाग दौड़ नही होती है । दिल्ली की आबादी 25 लाख मे 10 गुना बढ़ गयी है और उस हिसाब से स्कूल नही बढे है इसलिये हर एक स्कूल मे ऐडमीशन के लिये दिक्कत होती है । आप तो माइनारिटी स्कूलों के बारे मे जानते है, और हम सब स्कूलो के बारे मे जानते है ।

दिल्ली एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में यह पहला कदम है, और इस मे जो चीजे हैं वे अच्छी है । मुझे खुशी है कि मट्रोपालिटन काउन्सिल में भी एक दूसरी चीज पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है और वह भी पार्लियामेट में आयेगी । धीरे-धीरे आल परवेंडिग दिल्ली ऐजूकेशन के बारे मे बहुत अच्छा सुधार होगा जिस से हमारे बच्चे अच्छे बनेगे । इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का समर्थन करती हू ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, this Delhi School Education Bill, though a belated measure to improve the educational system in Delhi, considering the happenings in the educational sphere in Delhi, is welcome to us. We thought that such a measure should have been introduced long ago to regularise education, to put some sort of control over the management, to put an end to the commercialisation of school education. But even though it is late, the Bill as had been introduced has been further improved by work of the Joint Committee. As such we are now discussing it and we welcome this Bill.

In this context, I would like to make certain things very clear, especially certain positions with regard to the observations made by my friend Shri Frank Anthony. He was speaking in the Joint Committee as well as outside that it is the sacred duty of certain people to improve the standard of education. They look upon education from the angle of standards. But nobody is against having a high standard in education. I do not think anybody will object to it. The question is, in the name of keeping high standards in education, the institutions run by people like Shri Frank Anthony and others are becoming a source of exploitation in this country, That is the question. Whenever the problem of educational reform has been taken up, whether it is in this Parliament regarding the Delhi schools, or whether it is in my State of Kerala or elsewhere, then come some people who speak in the name of minority; they speak in the name of religion, language and all sorts of minority and they say their interests are in danger.

Firstly, I would like to make one thing very clear. Nobody in this country, no sensible man, having an element of de-democratic sense in him, will be against minority interests. We think that we are better champions in the cause of minorities than those who are sitting here and speaking as if they are some angels descended from Heaven to champion the cause of minorities. We do not think so, because the cause of the minorities is well protected in this counry by the provisions of the Constitution which have been quoted by Shri Anthony. That is very good. But how this minority right has been protected in this Constitution ? Is it because Shri Frank Anthony championed it ? Is it because he lead a crusade against everyone ? No. This is something that he is trying to arrogate to himself, that he and his kind of people are the only ones who are championing the cause of the minorities. I think the best guarantee of the minority

rights in the country is the democratic consciousness, the awareness of people to see that the minority rights are well protected. It was so much debated in this House, and it is a sense of democracy that minority rights have been protected in our Constitution.

In the name of the minority run institutions and their rights, what are these people doing ? Are they really running educational institutions with an interest to promote the cause of anything ? I do not think so. In the name of unaided schools, we see a lot of public schools in the country. These public schools remind us of a bygone past. In the days of the British administration in this country it was a fashion for some people to say " Long Live the Emperor ".

The same tradition has been kept, the same idea has been instilled and for them time stands still. After 25 years of independence in the public schools the syllabus they follow has no relation with this country and the socio-economic conditions here. It is a sort of institution for the sons and daughters of the haves. In the Select Committee we heard they are running these institutions, they charge exorbitantly. Those who can pay enormous amount of money by way of tuition fee, by way of so many other special fees, they can get admission in these schools and these schools are out of bounds for the sons of common man and these schools are the remnant—of the past-colonial past—that should have been put an end to. This Bill does not provide for that.

This Bill in a very feeble way makes an attempt to control even that control Mr. Frank Anthony is not ready to bear. He is threatening. He is doing everything under the sun, he is moving earth and heaven and tells that he will fight it in the Supreme Court. I do not know why Anthony comes here if he has so much confidence only in the Supreme Court. In the Select Committee and every where we have been hearing this argument that he like a lawyer is coming and saying that he will go to the Supreme Court. Do not scare Parliament of the Supreme Court. We have a right to enact legislations—legislations with a social purpose. Mr. Anthony and the people of that kind are saying that they are the only champions of the minority. They should be called in their proper name. A spade should be called a spade. Who are they ? They are not the champions of the minorities, they are the champions of those who are commercialising the education. They are the champion of the vested interest in education. They are the champions of the private management. I have seen the picture he has portrayed—a wonderful glorious picture of how in these educational institutions teachers are given their rights, students are given all sorts of protection and wonderful education has been given. Did we not hear in the Select Committee and is it not a fact that we hear everyday from outside that these schools are run in a such fashon—if a teacher looks at Frank Anthony all right you are dismissed ; if a teacher questions anything—even on the question of freedom if he says something—he is removed ? Their service conditions are very poor. In the Select Committee one gentleman came and gave some evidence. He is the Principal of Delhi Public School. He said that, there the teachers are given everything under the sun—25 quarters, well furnished and all that. I have got a photograph here. Mr. Anthony can see it and Minister can see it. This photograph shows rocky barren place with a heap of bricks. It is a place where the Delhi Public School intends to build a building or a set of buildings after some time which time may not come at all. But in the Select Committee the Principal of that Institution stated misleading the Committee that their Institution gives the teacher. . . . .

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE Sinha (Muzaffarpur) : Whether an evidence given in the

Select Committee or discussions held can be narrated here.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not narrating it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: You are producing an evidence which the witness must have given in complete confidence. He must have been sworn in.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Verbatim Reports have been placed in the library.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : We have 20 to 25 quarters. This is a statement which he has made. I challenge that statement. Minister should make an enquiry about it.

These institutions are misusing their national leaders and leaders of the Government. Some-time back [the Prime Minister paid a visit to the Delhi Public School.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I would request the hon. Member not to refer to what has happened in the Select Committee. Their report is strictly confidential. It would not be good on our part to discuss that here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not been able to follow what the hon. Deputy Minister has said. I am taking up the point. I am trying to find out the position as to whether the Select Committee is treated as an extension of the House and whether anything that has been said in the extension of this House cannot be said on the floor of the House. The Select Committee is not a super body of this House. But, I am looking into the procedural and constitutional aspect of it. I am not goin to give any ruling on this just now. Let there be no argument about it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Even if I quote from the Select Committees Report, I will not be quoting from the minutes of the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may refrain from doing so.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :These are facts which I want to bring out. We have been debating in this House about the fate of the Faridabad Medical College students. I am not bringing here the issue. That was an institution where the name of the hon. Speaker too had been dragged into. As regards Delhi Public School, it has been mentioned in another publication that the Prime Minister paid a visit to this Institution a few months back where she made a speech. She congratulated the school for the good work that it has done in various fields. As far as I am aware, nobody congratulated it. I do not understand why the Prime Minister, President or the Ministers are after the institution to bless them? Why should they bless them and why should these institutions misuse them?

Another thing is that in this Bill there are certain revelations made with regard to payment of fees. In spite of our strong plea, the Minister and the Committee decided that the rules would be framed. Many things are left to the rule-framing body. Unfortunately, Sir, these rules are going to be framed by the bureaucrats. It is a fact that these bureaucrats are hand-in-glove with the private management. In spite of whatever is written into this Bill, something should be done about them.

Regarding the democratic character of this Bill, I would like to say one or two things. It is well known or rather an accepted fact that the students irrespective of whatever classes they may be—may be in primary schools—they all should be given some sort of training in democracy. This has been done in my State. Why should my friend, Shri Anthony object to this even if it be an Indian democracy ? There should be some provision made for the setting up of a School Parliament and that should run democratically so that the students would get some training in democracy.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Then, Sir, Shri Anthony made some references to the Communists. He educated this House about Communism and how he looks at it. I have no objection if Mr. Anthony speaks about anti-communism. There are so many Anthonies who were anti-Communists. He is not the last anti-Communist. There would be some more. Today, the question is this. Already the process is taking place in the world. Anti communism is not considered to be very respectable. Communism is a fact of life whether one likes it or not. Today, it is the fact of life. Mr. Anthony should know this that in the Communist countries, the Communists have eliminated the private management in education. There is no private management system there. You may not like it, but the facet remains that the children are not under the grip of Anthonys just fell in love with himself. He portrayed a glorious, picture about the privately managed schools the wonderful heavens they have been creating in this country. Like Narcissus, the Greek legendary character who looks at his reflection in a mirror and fell in love with that, Anthony fell in love with himself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anthony is not the subject of discussion before the House. You have made a reference and it should be enough.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: He represents a certain trend, a certain ideology, a certain philosophy, a reactionary idea in education, That should not be upheld by this House.

The Minister has been kind enough to respond favourably to many amendments moved in the Select Committee, particularly about the Cambridge system of examination etc. I hope the Minister will respond favourably to our amendments here also and the Bill will be made better. With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon the next hon. Member to speak, I would like to make two observations.

I have checked up the precedents. The word has been held to be unparliamentary before. Therefore, it shall not form part of the record — the expression Mr. Anthony used.

Secondly, about the objection to Mr. Chandrappan making a reference to the evidence before the Select Committee, the procedure is that before and until the verbatim report of the Select Committee is laid on the Table of the House, it is treated as confidential and it should not be given publicity to. If you mention it in the House, it gets publicity. In this case, unfortunately for those who objected to it I have checked up and I find that this particular evidence has been laid on the Table of the House and, therefore, there is no objection to anybody even quoting from it.

Shrimati Sheila Kaul

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAULI (Lucknow): Sir, Mr. Chandrappan said that the Ministers and MPs should not go to the different schools to bless them. I do not agree with him. By visiting these institutions, we can see whether they are working properly or not. So, I think it is a good idea to go to the schools and see them.

The Delhi School Education Bill was overdue because there have been some complaints that the management was not quite all right in the privately managed schools in Delhi. With the passing of this Bill, Government will have the legal powers to improve the working of these institutions. I think the sooner it is passed, the better it would be for Delhi schools.

Till now Class III and Class IV employees were not entitled to the triple benefits scheme. This Bill ends this discrimination and extends the facilities to all employees.

Part II of clause 10 is vitally important because it deals with direct payment of salaries to the employees. It was necessary to make this provision to avoid a number of malpractices.

For example in 40 schools here these malpractices have been detected and the Directorate is already making direct payment of 95 per cent of their salaries and allowances. With the passage of this Bill, these 40 schools and others which are 221 in number, will be getting direct payment. I am told that the Hari Mandir Girls' Higher Secondary School, Nabi Karim has never given full payment to its employees and the employees feel that they are entitled to receive only 95 per cent of their salary. In another instance, a sum of Rs. 20,000 being the entire reserve fund of the D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, Yusaf Sarai, was borrowed by the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the school, who also happens to be an eminent Jan Sangh leader of Delhi with the result that the salaries of the staff for the month of February 1972 has not been paid so far. Because of some intervention and proceeding, the salaries of teachers of this school and other 40 schools are now being paid direct to the extent of 95 per cent.

Then posts are being auctioned to the highest bidder. For instance, Bhai Biba Singh Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Motinagar is one of the schools which indulges in this malpractice of auctioning jobs of teachers to the highest bidder. This is the most uncomplimentary thing for any school.

The provision for direct payment of salary to the employees of the aided schools, is a remedy for a number of ills and malpractices such as late payment of salaries, unauthorised cuts, compulsory, donations, fleecing and exploitation of employees. This exploitation of the employees will be stopped by this direct payment.

This Bill provides for security of service. No teacher, in fact no employee of a recognised private school, will be removed from service without the prior approval of the administrator. I would like to add that the provision for the judicial tribunal is the best guarantee of security of service. This Bill makes justice available to the poorest of the employees by keeping the maximum court fee at one rupee. As there is no time limit for the tribunal to give its decision, it is suggested that a time limit should be set for justice delayed is justice denied.

The Educational Advisory Committee will usher in an era of democracy in education and the management of schools, shall become democratic by including representatives of the teachers in the Committee.

In short, the Delhi School Education Bill is a pioneer legislation in the field of education which aims at achieving the manifold objectives of national integration, democratisation of education, security of service of employees and full and regular payment of the salaries of the aided school employees. It checks misappropriation of public funds and provides suitable punishment for various malpractices. The sooner the Bill becomes an Act and comes into operation, the better it is. support the Bill.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, educational reform is the essence of democratic socialism. Literacy is coterminus with democracy. Lack of education poses a serious threat to democracy and, at times, it cripples the earning capacity of the people as well. Russian academicians about 40 years earlier had made a study and had calculated that the primary education imparted to the labourers generally results in 44 per cent increase in efficiency. This is what we in India must appreciate. Primary education is meant to lay the foundation, to build the temple of human personality and also to inculcate a sense of nationalism, secularism and patriotism. The functioning of democratic institutions in this country has almost become a mockery, because primary education is not being imparted to all and free of cost. This is what the Constitution had guaranteed. It is more than 25 years since we have attained freedom, but, the present Government which has

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

remained in office for the last 25 years has miserably failed to translate the constitutional commitment into specific action. At times, it gives an impression as if the Ruling Party had acquired vested interest not only in poverty and unemployment but in illiteracy as well.

If democracy is failing today, it is because, we do not have a well-defined, bold and imaginative educational policy and a determined and vigorous action to visualise, improve and expand education. Where we are going today ? That is what I would like the Education Minister to ponder, and tell as whether the commitments made to the nation by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru for providing literarcy have been fulfilled. If not, why ?

At the movement, we are discussing a Bill which, according to me, hardly serves the national objectives. This is almost a half-hearted measure. It should better be defined as Delhi School Teachers Education Bill and its total objective today is to ensure better job conditions and security of service to the teachers. That is why, I will say that the objectives of the Bill are undoubtedly laudable. But, I wish the Government could have brought a comprehensive Bill before the House covering all aspects of educational reform which, I think, is very much overdue. This Bill was debated in the Select Committee. The Select Committee had done a very hurried job, meeting at 9 P.M. or 10 P.M. in the night as if the Bill was to be presented in the last Parliament Session. But, this was not done. Finally, the Bill has been brought during this Session. I feel that the Joint Select Committee ought to have given a little more time in discussing the various provisions of this Bill.

There is no doubt that the teachers in Delhi have suffered and suffered a lot. I will say that they have been exploited beyond limits. I am really surprised at he fact that Government have remained silent spectators to this sort of exploitation for the last 25 years. I really do not know why a thinking of this nature was not done earlier. Why a Bill of this nature was not considered earlier and was not brought before the House ? I know that the teachers are not being paid, paid at the right time and the security of service and other things are such that they really do know their future. No country in the world can build its future if it can not guarantee certain minimum service conditions to the teaching community. This is a basic liability which a nation must discharge in a most effective manner. But, while we are doing a right thing, we must not frighten away if somebody has rendered a good job. At times, we get an impression as if this Bill is meant to frighten away a large number of good people who are trying to do some good work. We must reward real and honest work while penalising negligence and indiscipline.

Commercialisation in schools is an unpardonable sin and it must be condemned with all the possible force at the command of the right thinking people. But, it does not mean that while we condemn commercialisation and we are bringing forward a Bill like this to remove commercialisation we should bring regimentation or politicalisation of our institutions.

I must condemn commercialisation of schools because these commercial shops must go—the earlier they go the better it is—similarly, I would also condemn, if there is an effort on the part of this Government to politicalise or to bring about an element of regimentation in the functioning of Delhi schools. Our national leader Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinobha Bhave always talk of a free atmosphere in our schools. If a child develops in a free atmosphere, only then he can discharge his responsibilities as a useful citizen of tomorrow. If you provide education in a regimented society, his mind will surely be closed then we cannot build a right type of democracy in the country.

Recently, we had the Ward the Education Conference where Acharya Vinobha Bhave had laid the highest emphasis on the quality and standard of education which, I feel need to be improved in a big way. The elements of regimentation in no way should be allowed to be introduced in the sphare of school education. This is what Acharya Vinobha Bhave has recently pleaded with the Government.

Commercialisation or politicalisation is sure to mar the quality of education. I would like to plead with the Government that they should condemn commercialisation, they should equally condemn politicalisation or regimentation in Delhi schools. Schools should be managed by the representatives of students, teachers and educationists and the State, at no point, should try to interfere in the functioning of school. This is the only way and the sure way which can improve the quality of education.

The Government schools have set a bad precedent and also they are really a disgrace to the nation. I remember, while Mr. Chagla was appointed as Education Minister, he went to Dr. Zakir Hussain to seek his advice as to how Delhi schools should be improved. Dr. Zakir Hussian said, "I do not expect you to do much. If you can improve the quality in respect of providing environment to school children, I will say, you have achieved a great thing." If you go and see the schools of Delhi, you will not find even the minimum facilities which are provided to school children. Latrines and bath-rooms are not in proper order. And we talk of higher ideals, I would plead with the Education Minister to take the advice of Dr. Zakir Hussian who had asked the Government to improve the quality of education, to improve the environment of education, to provide certain minimum facilities to school children if they really think they are the future citizens of modern India.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Delhi School Education Bill as it emerges after the consideration of the joint Committee representing both Houses of Parliament.

It is a great day for the teachers of aided schools of the Union Territory of Delhi that at long last the Government and the Parliament have found the opportunity to think about them and to legislate about their service conditions. Any other community would have fallen a victim to the propaganda and mischiefs of those who shout loudly here and do something else outside.

In particular, I am very happy to appreciate the sentiments expressed by Members from my party. There is one definite thing that has emerged from the discussion that security of service is being guranteed to school teachers of aided schools which are not Government schools. What happened was that the Delhi Education Code was struck down by the High Court and this came as a much sought for opportunity to those who want to commercialise, politicalise and who want to do every other mischief with the system of education and with the destiny of teachers. In some of the schools, the teachers were dismissed. In a few other schools, an attempt was made to start un-aided schools as wings of aided schools, so that they could not be covered by the regulations of any Bill. Sir, as you are aware, article 311 of the Constitution which guarantees security of service to all government employees does not give the same security of service to the teachers who are working in the private schools. Therefore, it was incumbent that such a legislation should have come, and it has come not too soon.

Apart from these practices, we have to think of the atmosphere of education about which there is so much of shouting here and there. Could I be led to believe by anybody that, by free atmosphere, Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Gandhiji would have meant dismissal of a teacher? Could they have meant by a free atmosphere, by non-interference of the State, insecurity to a person who works honestly in life at the

[Prof. Narain Chand Pareshar]

hands of those who are racketeers and black-marketeers in education ? Surely not. Secondly, could it have resulted in any sort of regimentation? What we understand today by socialism is that the State comes forward to guarantee the basic necessities of life to the people who live upon the soil which that Government represents. Here, when we come forward with the legislation which guarantees all the Constitutional and legal rights to teachers, security of service, continuity of service, the right to appeal in case of dismissal and similarly the take-over of a badly-managed school bythe Government for a period of five years and that too not at one stretch but in phases—one year at the first instance, second year, third year and so on—does it mean regimentation? Surely not. It would mean regimentation or State interference if nobody is allowed to have any say. When the management have the right to appeal, when the teacher who is dismissed has the right to appeal, where is regimentation? It is a false bogey which they are creating in order to terrorise, in order to camouflage, the public opinion. It is the right step that has been taken now and I congratulate the hon. Minister for Education, prof. S. Nurul Hasan, and the Deputy Minister for having done the right thing, now, because had it been delayed, it would have provided more opportunities to the mischief-mongers to dismiss a few more working hands and a few more honest persons would have been put on the road. This is a very good step that has been taken.

I have been told that there is the system of recruitment which should not be referred to in cases of unaided schools. I do not know why they feel so touchy about it. Is there any harm in laying down any criteria for a uniform standard of education? On the one hand we are crying for making education a concurrent subject—making the union, Ministry of Education and the Parliament responsible for the cause of educational and teachers—and on the other hand we are shouting that there should be no interference from the State, there should be no regimention, this and that. What I want is that, when we think of education, when we talk about education, when we legislate about education, the least we should bother about are the aspects concerned with the types of minorities and all that. Basically, a teacher who goes to a school is a teacher, and unless the State can assure him the right wages for his work, I think all talk about minority rights, all talk about majority rights, all talk about free rights, is a humbug.... (*Interruption*) Laying too much of stress on the minority charactor of a school and not talking about the educational content of the school is, to my mind, a great disservice to the cause of education. Of course, minority rights are there. But, let them be protected and operated in such a manner that the cause of education does not suffer. Here, what everybody is doing is to see that the minority rights, these rights and those rights are protected and the cause of education should suffer. I think that should not happen.

15 hrs.

In addition to that, there are some points of criticism that this Bill is only a teacher's welfare Bill or some teachers' Bill. May I have the hope that in due course of time, a comprehensive Bill would come that would legislate on all the important aspects of education so that it can provide for all kinds of toning up that are required. Meanwhile, this had assumed urgency because of the threat to the security of service of the teachers which the people would have expected.

There is a very interesting point that must be touched upon. We have called for uniform pay scales and similarly, for other things all over the schools. Now, if we have to have these for the aided schools, then Mr. Frank Anthony comes up and says, 'Well, for aidded schools he does not mind anything. May I ask a simple question : how is it that he minds it when it comes to unaided schools ? Education, whether it is in unaided schools or in Government schools or aided schools should be looked upon as uniform and is it the duty of the

society and the Government and the Parliament to ensure a right atmosphere in the schools.

Here I decry all attempts at calling this Bill a piece of regimentation and all that. I support it whole-heartedly and congratulate the Government and the Aided Schools Teachers' Association for having won a struggle this day.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I must confess that this Bill has greatly surprised me, coming as it does from a Minister who is an educationist, for him to bring in a Bill which is so patently undemocratic in its structure.

The scheme of the Bill is that all powers are to be vested in an Administrator and in order to create the impression that the Administrator will not function as an autocrat, there is a provision for an Advisory Board. Would it not have been better that instead of putting all the powers in the hands of one individual, a Board of Education had been set up, may be with the Administrator as its Chairman and composed of experts in various fields of education, experts in examination, experts in disciplinary matters, experts in regard to standards of education and so fourth?

Not only that, the Bill is ostensibly for the purpose of providing better organisation and development of school education, and yet, throughout the Bill, there is nothing which shows clearly in what way, in what precise way educational development is to take place. If everything is consigned to the Rules which are to be made hereafter, what guidelines are provided for the making of the Rules? This is precisely what is most necessary.

The only thing that is specific in this Bill is the provision for the security of the teachers. There can be no two opinions about ensuring that the teachers should have full security. Of course, combined with this, there must also be some provisions of which there is complete absence here, provisions pointing out what their responsibilities and duties will be towards the schools in which they are serving. Are they to function as disciplined teachers, motivated teachers?

I know the results of a similar Bill which became an Act only fairly recently in the State of Gujarat. The effect on the teachers immediately has been to behave in a completely undisciplined manner. Even well-run schools are finding it difficult to make these teachers realise that they owe something to the educational institutions, to the cause of education, that they have to function as teachers, the noble profession to which they belong. But they say 'we are only to work to rule'. Can you ever think in terms of a teacher who says he will work to rule?

This kind of consequence should be prevented. There should have been some means whereby this could have been done. Instead, the entire scheme of discipline in a school, as laid down in the Bill, is extremely faulty. It is not the management of the school which will have any disciplinary power. Everything it may have to do, for removal, for reduction etc. must have the prior approval of a director, someone who is far away. In an emergency suspension may in certain circumstances be resorted to by the management without prior approval of the director, but in the main the scheme postulates that it is someone outside whose approval will be essential for taking such important steps to enforce discipline.

You have a provision for appeal. To whom does it lie? To a tribunal. The tribunal is to be headed by a person who has judicial experience. In the ordinary way, to have a judge presiding over a tribunal would be a very satisfactory arrangement. Where educational institutions are concerned, I submit it would have been for better if the tribunal were to be composed of educational administrators, those who have experience in education. There is no question of adjudicating in regard to special rights etc. It is a question of how

the schools are to be administred in the most efficient manner possible. Presumably this whole Bill has been brought with a view to ensuring that aspect rather than anything else. This is why I would have been very happy indeed and would have welcomed the Bill had there been a revision for a board of education in whom these various powers would have been vested. He is to be assisted by an advisory board. Undoubtedly that advisory board would function. How often would it meet? As things are today, advisory boards would not act in any sense as a proper guide. I submit these provisions are unsatisfactory.

In regard to discipline again, it is provided that the appeal should be made within a certain period of time. There is no provision within what period of time the tribunal will give its decision so that for an indefinite period of time the management of school is placed in an unenviable position. How will it fill appointments in the vacancy of a person who is dismissed, who is removed, let us assume, for perfectly good and sufficient reasons ? There will always be a sword of Democles hanging over their head that the tribunal may take a different view. It is not as if you say that the tribunal shall give its decisions within three months or six months. One tribunal manned by one person is to go into these appeals throughout the State. The number of schools is fairly large. I am quite certain that the number of appeals which he will have to handleiin the kind of atmosphere which will prevail once this Bill becomes an Act, will be numerous, and so numerous that the Tribunal will find it almost impossible to handle them within this period of time. I hope that the Minister will make it clear when he replies to this debate, what his precise view is in regard to the formulation of rules under this Act; what are the specific guidelines that he is proposing to provide to those whose business it will be to run those institutions. These rules have to be satisfactory if we are to avoid regimentation, and to permit experimentation which is so essential; if this experimentation is not permitted, then I fear progress in education will have been strangled. I think it is very important, therefore, that the Minister, in the way in which the Bill has now been formulated, would perhaps help those of us who do not necessarily consider this Bill to be a menace—but at the same time as it is formulated now, it appears to them to be a menace— to allay their apprehensions by making clear precisely in what way these rules, etc., which are to be formulated will be formulated with in due regard to educational principles, the raising of standards and the maintenance of discipline.

These are matters in regard to which I hope he will enlighten us, and also, as I said, whether he considers it worth-while— I would urge him to reconsider to constitute a Board of Education to which these powers would be entrusted rather than to one single individual who can only function as a bureaucrat even if we do not use the word autocrat. We fear the administration of the Act will be highly bureaucratic in these matters whereas in dealing with education it has to be somewhat flexible and free.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं । इस का अभिनन्दन भी करता यदि यह बहुत पहले आ गया होता । इस विधेयक द्वारा कोई नई बात नहीं हो रही है । अध्यापकों के संबंध में इस से कम प्रगतिशील विधान उत्तर प्रदेश में नही है । हम और कुछ नहीं कर र हैं, सामान्य मजदूरों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं वह भी अधिकार हम इस बिल के द्वारा अध्यापकों को देने जा रहे हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में इस को लेकर यदि कुछ मित्र शोरगुल करते हैं और आशंका करते हैं कि अध्यापकों में राजनीति घुसा रहे हैं तो दुःख होता है ।

वकील तो राजनीति कर सकता है और राष्ट्र को ज्ञान देने वाला राजनीति मे भाग न ले यह दृष्टि शायद उस परम्परा की है जो इस देश मे अंग्रेजों ने बनायी थी और जिसे कुछ लोग अब भी छोडना नही चाहते । और यही साम्प्रदायिकता की दृष्टि भी अंग्रेजो की दी हुई है ।जब माइनारिटी की बात हो रही थी तो हिन्दू की बात आनी चाहिये, मुसलमान की बात भी आनी चाहिये । हिन्दुओ को उपदेश दिया गया और दूसरे जो अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोग हैं उन को भी प्रवचन दिया गया ।

लोग चाहते है कि शिक्षा के नाम पर और भाषा के नाम पर, देश में शान्ति स्थापना न हो और एक प्रकार की अराजकता उत्पन्न हो । और माननीय फ्रेंक ऐन्थौनी की जो स्पीच थी वह इस संबध मे एक वकील की बहस थी । जनतंत्र मे माइनारिटी हो या मजौरिटी हो यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नही हूं कि शिक्षा का अधिकार केवल माता और पिता को हैं, माता और पिता जैसी शिक्षा दे वैसी ही शिक्षा मिले । बल्कि मै तो यह मानता हू कि समाज जैसी चाहें वैसी शिक्षा बच्चो की मिलनी चाहिये । हमारा जो संवैधानिक संकल्प है उस के अनुसार हमें ऐसे समाज की रचना करनी है जिस की संस्कृति समसामयिक होगी और जो देश के उन्नयन में योग दान देगा । यदि कोई माता पिता यह चाहता है कि उस का लड़का डकैत बने और डकैती की शिक्षा ले तो समाज उसे स्वीकार नहीं करेगा । और मैं समझता हूं कि ऐन्थौनी साहब को भ्रम है कि केवल माता पिता को शिक्षा देने का अधिकार जनतंत्र में होना चाहिए । यह बिल्कुल वाहियात और अर्थहीन है । अगर वाहियात शब्द असंसदीय हो तो निरर्थक, व्यर्थ, अवांछित और डेमोक्रेसी में उपयुक्त नहीं है । जो चाहे कहें ।

इसी प्रसंग में मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो विधान आ रहा है इसमे सरकारी लोगों पर बहुत अधिक उत्तरदायित्व आ गया है । सरकारी लोग यदि अच्छा काम करते हैं तो उन की प्रशंसा होनी चाहिये । लेकिन देश का अनुभव यह रहा इस की राजनीति में रहने वाले या समाज की सेवा करने वाले लोग सरकारी लोगों के कार्यों के कारण भर्त्सना सहते रहे हैं और यहां उन्हें उत्तर देने पड़ते रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगा कि इस मामले में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होगी । और जो विधि, विधान बनाये जायेंगे वे सुन्दर, प्रगतिशील होंगे और हम लोग वहां उन का गुणगान करेंगे और वैसा करने मे हमें प्रसन्नता होगी ।

इस के साथ ही अध्यापक, जिस के लिये संविधान बनाया गया, विधान बनाया जा रहा है उनका उत्तरदायित्व बहुत बड़ा है। अब और बहुत बड़ा हो गया है क्यो कि उनकी मांगें हम ने प्रायः स्वीकार कर ली है । ऐन्थौनी साहब ने यह कहा कि मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और यह सब लोग आग्रह करते हैं कि हमारे बच्चों को उन के स्कूल में पढ़ाया जाय । मैं काशी का रहने वाला हूं, जो शिक्षा की राजधानी है । मालवीय जी, सम्पूर्णानन्द जी, लालबहादुर जी और कमलापति जैसे लोग काशी में पैदा हुए, लेकिन किसी ने ऐन्थौनी साहब से या उन के लोगों से यह प्रार्थना नहीं की कि उन के स्कूलों में लड़कों को पढ़ाया जाय । हमारे

मुख्य मंत्री गुप्ताजी, पन्त जी, चरण सिह जी किसी को लीजिये उनके यहा नही पढ़े ।

उन्होने केरल के कानून की चर्चा की, पंजाब के कानून की चर्चा की । उत्तर प्रदेश के कानून की चर्चा क्यो नही करते । क्योकि उन का कोई भाई ही वकील था सुप्रीम कोर्ट में और वहां पर उन की नही चल पायी । तो जहां मीठा हो गप्प और कड़ुवा हो तो थूक दे यह नीति अच्छी नही है । इसलिये मैं अपने अध्यापक मित्रो से कह रहा था कि अब उन का उत्तरदायित्व बहुत अधिक हो जाता है । वे शिक्षा के प्रतिमानीकरण की बात करे । शिक्षा में सड़ास और संत्रास केवल दिल्ली मे ही नही है, सारे देश मे है, और उस का कारण यह है कि शिक्षा मत्रालय का और भारत सरकार का जितना ध्यान इस पर जाना चाहिये था, और शिक्षा की ओर जितना जाना चाहिये था कभी गया ही नही । अब जाने की स्थिति होती है तो जैसे राड की खेती हो, जो कटौती करनी हो सारी की सारी शिक्षा व्यय में की जाती है और कही उतनी नही की जाती । प्राय: नेता लोग यह कहते अघाते नही कि शिक्षा में वह क्रान्ति करना चाहते हैं, और शिक्षा में नई दिशा देना चाहते है । और मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास कुछ थोडे से राय बहादुर लोग हैं मौलाना आजाद से ले कर आज तक, उन की ही राय से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था चलायी जाती है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा की कोई नई समिति गठित करें और शिक्षा के प्रतिमानीकरण की बात करें तथा जो वास्तव में श्रमशील अध्यापक वहां काम करता है उस को उसमे लें । नाम के ऊपर न जायें, बल्कि काम करने वालो का सहयोग लें तो शायद शिक्षा के लिये कोई नयी दिशा मिल जायगी ।

इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश मे जो शिक्षा शास्त्री है और जो राज्य सरकारे है राज्य सरकारे बडी चौकती है जब शिक्षा की बात की जाती है । क्योंकि वे समझती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय को तो नही ले रही है । उन को चौकने की आवश्यकता नही है । किन्तु प्रान्त के, राज्य के शिक्षा शास्त्रियो को, उस में काम करने वालो को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और एक सम्मेलन बुलाना चाहिये शिक्षा मत्री महोदय को जो सोचे और इन तथ्यों पर विचार करे कि किस प्रकार वर्तमान साधन में शिक्षा का प्रसार एवं उनयन किया जा सकता है । अभी तक शिक्षा संबधी जितनी रिपोर्ट आयी उन को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेक दिया जाता रहा, इसलिये कोई अव्यवहारिक रिपोर्ट न आये, बल्कि साधन के अनुसार कैसे अधिक से अधिक शिक्षा का प्रसार किया जा सकता है । शिक्षा को साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से देखना बन्द किया जाय । हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकता हो, या मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता हो या ईसाइयो की सामप्रदायिकता हो, या किसी की भी साम्प्रदायिकता हो, यदि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में साम्प्रदायिकता आये और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि आये तो आदमी का निर्माण होना बन्द हो जायगा । और जब राष्ट्र में आदमी का निर्माण बन्द हो जायेगा तो निश्चित रुप से देश प्रगति नहीं करेगा । और ऐन्थोनी साहब को भी यह भला नहीं लगेगा, कितना ही उन का अंग्रेजी शासन और उस की व्यवस्था से प्रेम हो । उन्हें भला

नहीं लगेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान प्रगति न करे, हिन्दुस्तान में आदमियत न पैदा हो । क्यों कि जहां आदमियत नहीं होगी वहां कोई धर्म, समप्रदाय सफल नही होगा ।

एक बहन ने कहा कि हिन्दी के फनेटिक लोगों ने बडा बुरा किया ।

मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के लोग कभी पागल नहीं हुआ करते, वे राष्ट्र निर्माता हुआ करते हैं और अगर वे पागल होते तो श्री फ्रैंक एंथनी की बातों में आ जाते और कहते कि बंगाल में माइनोरिटी वाला अधिकार उन्हें मिलना चाहिये, तमिलनाडु में मिलना चाहिये, केरल में मिलना चाहिये । किन्तु सौभाग्य की बात है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए हिन्दी संकल्पबद्ध है और उसका कोई जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति उनके चक्कर मे नहीं आएगा और न उस बहन के इस तथ्य के प्रति कोई दुर्भाव प्रकट करेगा कि हिन्दी वाले पागल हैं और अपने पागलपन के कारण अपनी स्थिति खराब करते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार शिक्षा के स्तरीकरण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अच्छी तथा सुविचारित नीति अपनाए ताकि यशस्वी लोक मंगलकारी कार्य इस क्षेत्र में भी हो सके ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Minister for the Parliamentary Affairs for accepting my request to bring forward this Bill without any more delay. The teachers are in the midst of an agitation. It was originally intended that this Bill could be passed in the last session of the Lok Sabha.

Sir, the Joint Select Committee was then set up to go into the Bill. The meetings were held both days and nights almost every day. The hon. Minister was also giving us a good dinner. I do not know whether any other Committee had done such a work in Parliament by sitting late at nights. Everybody is interested to see that the teachers in Delhi are looked after. They threatened to strike in regard to the security of thir service. Certain vested interests are running the schools. They have taken certain measures which are nothing but dictatorial in nature. This Bill was very hurriedly passed by the Select Committee. It was not possible for them to pass it in the last session. There were good and bad points. Some of the aspects of the Bill could have been given due consideration by this Committee. We had no opportunity. We were anxious to assuage the apprehensions in the minds of Delhi teachers. This Bill has a very limited purpose. It concerns the management aspects of the Delhi Schools. Delhi being the capital city it should have given a lead in the matter of education. Our schools all over the country in the matter of management etc. have become a junk in all aspects of the matter. I should say that in the matter of teaching, this type of education is not going to help us for achieving the social objectives which we have kept before us. The boys just cramp the whole thing and appear at the examination. In the examination boys succeed as amatter of fact by sheer luck. It would be better that in our Bill, there should have been provision not only to deal with the management of schools but also all administrative aspects of the school. The steps taken in the matter of teaching, the syllabi adopted etc. are absolutely essential to give a new orientation in the outlook of our younger generations. What is the case that has led to all sorts of agitations? We have still not been able to get into the minds of

[Shri Samar Guha]

the younger people for evolving a system of education that can help them to meet the present day needs of our society.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wonder whether one "irrelevent" would not have done better instead of five !

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is why I started by congratulating the minister.

During the whole proceedings of the Joint Committee, Mr. Frank Anthony was holding the sword over the head of the committee, zealously guarding the rights of of the minorites. I am certainly one with anybody in defending the objective that the cultural, religious, aesthetical and theological rights of the minorities should be jealously preserved. But is there a minority geography and majority geography, a minority history and majority history, a minority humanities and majority humanities, a minority science and majority science, a minority mathematics and majority mathematics? Where is the question of special interests of minorities and majorities in regard to Education? Nowhere in the world is there any scope for any difference whatsoever in the major aspects of either humanities or science. Maybe in some schools some kind of culture or theology is taught or Bible is taught or Koran is taught as a special additional subject. I have no quarrel about that. But where is the special right when it is a question of management of schools, whether they are aided or unaided schools? Of course, Mr. Anthony knowcked down successfully the Kerala Education Bill. Yes, certain provisions are there in the Constitution. This type of minority rights is absolutely repugnant to the whole spirit of democracy, to the whole concept of freedom and to the whole concept of socialism. (*Interruptions*). If there is a Bengali school or Tamil school in Delhi, it does not mean they have the right to mismanage it. No management can have any separate right or privilege so far as management or dealing with the teachers is concerned. There must be uniformity of rules. It may be a minority of rules. It may be a minority school not taking any aid from Government but they have no right to mismanage the school or to exploit the teachers, to expel the teachers according to their whims and fancies or to give X or Y not having the requisite qualification a higher post than another who is more qualified. I urge the minister to consult some constitutional pundits and see whether it is possible to bring some Bill to amend the Constitution whereby education can be democratised, socialised and made a means of universal freedom, and not a travesty of freedom in the name of minority or majority rights.

Where this Bill will succeed so far as management, the constitution of the advisory board, the selection of Administrator etc. are concerned, whether this Bill will meet the demands of the teachers or not, will largely depend on the framing of the rules and procedure.

The Hon. Education Minister agreed that he will consult not only the members of the Select Committee but eminent educationists and representatives of the teachers so that this Administrator does not become a dictatorial personality using this whims in framing the rules. I would tell the Education Minister that the implementation of these limited objectives of this Bill by giving an efficient management to Delhi schools will largely depend on how quickly, how efficiently and how democratically all these rules are framed.

Finally, the term "Manager" is absolutely rupugnant to the concept of education. There can be a factory manager or a mill manager but the term "manager" is wholly contradictory to the concept of education, the dignity of teachers and the dignity of the teaching profession. You may call him *Prabandhak* or *Paricharak* or some equivalent word so that the dignity, honour and status of the teaching profession is preserved.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Sir, the Education Bill had aroused a lot of controversy, which is not unnatural because education is a subject of fundamental importance. On the excellence and success of the educational institutions that we run depend not only the cultural but also the economic and political development of this country.

In Delhi, the area to which this Bill is made applicable, the conditions in the field of secondary education have been extremely unsatisfactory. The schools are croweded and the teachers cannot attend properly to the requirements of the students. I have personally seen some schools which are held in the passages between two houses. Many schools have no buildings, they are unrecognised and unaided. Yet, hundreds and thousands of children are found taking education under such circumstances. Therefore, the need for such a Bill was great and I am glad the Education Minister has brought forward this Bill.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*].

The object of the Bill, is the reorganisation and development of secondary education in the Delhi territory. It will cover primary schools, middle schools, secondary and higher secondary schools. It provides not only for model conditions of service for secondary teachers but also for the methods of recruitment, minimum qualifications etc. though the rules for these are yet to be made.

A criticism has been made against this Bill that it is a charter for teachers and that it does not provide for the development or improvement of education. I submit these are things to be provided for by the rules which are to be made under this Act. Secondly, as regards standards of teaching, they come within the purview of the Board of Secondary Education in this area. This is only a framework which provides for the organisation of schools, security of teachers, solving of disputes between management and teachers and the procedure to be followed in case the schools do not obey the instructions or follow the rules.

This Bill has many merits. First of all, it will make for smooth working of the schools, it will prevent the exploitation of the teachers, it will provide them with minimum facilities. There is one lacuna, namely, that even after the passage of the Bill, there will be primary schools which will be un-recognised and un-aided.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 5 minutes. You will be given 2 minutes more.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Certain criticisms have been made against this Bill, namely, that there is no provision for educational improvement. I have already said that, that is the function of the Board of Secondary Education and that will be provided mainly by the rules to be made under this Act. I hope that the code of conduct which has to be provided for will ensure that the teachers will work sincerely and properly and in the interest of education since we have provided for security, proper scales of salary and solution of their grievances. It is necessary to realise that the educational system exists not for the benefit of the teachers but for the improvement of the younger generation. It is in that context that teachers have to work.

Sir, I have been here in Delhi for three years. I have heard that teachers take a lot of money for tuitions. This evil exists in my part of the country also. But I have heard that it exists in Delhi on a very large scale. Teachers working in schools are taking private tutions making Rs. 500, Rs. 1000 etc. per month. I hope rules will be made for regulation of private tuitions which is a teacher can take. In my part of the country, in the University field, we have prescribed that no college teacher can take more than 4 students at a time and spend more than one

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

hour per day in giving private tuitions. I hope this matter will be regulated and some proper restrictions will be imposed.

As regards quality and standard of education, I think this has to be raised everywhere-all over India. Delhi has a high reputation not only with regard to its schools, but, the University of Delhi also is supposed to maintain much higher standards than in other parts of the country. I hope, that with the passage of this Bill, standards of teaching and of scholarship will improve still further in this area.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा विधेयक, 1972 का स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो प्रवर समिति की छानबीन के बाद इस सदन में पेश किया गया है। इस में कोई शक नही कि यह बिल कुछ वर्ष पूर्व लाया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन जैसी कि कहावत है, "देर से आये दुरस्त आये" यह देरी से भी आया है, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद अध्यापकों का सम्मान बढ़ेगा, उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा, शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा होगा और भविष्य में कोई भी पैसा कमाने के दृष्टिकोण से शिक्षा की व्यापारिक संस्थायें नही खोल सकेगा। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ अध्यापकों की भी जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जाती है कि वे इस देश के नैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक वातावरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपना कार्य करें।

मैं बड़े ध्यान से श्री एंथनी को सुन रहा था। मैंने उनके मिनट आफ डिसेंट को भी ध्यान से पढ़ा है। उन्होंने बीसवें पेराग्राफ में लिखा है।

"My amendment to exempt unaided minority from Chapter IV was at first rejected. It was only later that it was agreed to grant such exemption and to bring a separate Chapter, new now Chapter V."

उसके बाद तीसरे पैरा में वह लिखते हैं:

"This Chapter V, I regret to say, is a palpable fraud on the fundamental rights of unaided minority institutions."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता बीसवें पैरा में कुछ लिखते हैं और इकीसवें पैरा में उसे कंट्रेडिक्ट कर देते हैं और अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बड़ा सख्त, बड़ा गर्म और बड़ा कटु बोलता लेकिन मैंने दया कर मंत्री जी पर क्योंकि उन्होने कुछ सफाई कर दी है। मै आशा करता था कि वह कम से कम धन्यवाद का एक शब्द तो मंत्री जी को और उपमंत्री को देते। लेकिन उन्होंने इतना भी नही कहा कि मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होने क्लेरिफिकेशन करने की कोशिश की है। मैं अब भी उन से आशा करता हूं कि वह ऐसा करेंगे।

मैं एंथनी जी से एक बात और कह दू स्कूल एनएडिड माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं, यह ठीक है। आज कुछ वातावरण इस प्रकार का है कि अंग्रेजी जहां हो वहां लोग अपने बच्चों को भेजते हैं। इसलिए वहां आप ऐसे टीचर रखते हैं और उनको तनख्वाहें भी ज्यादा देते हैं लेकिन आज जो भी स्कूल आप शुरू करते हैं वे तीन साल के बाद ही लाखों रुपये की प्रापर्टी, पांच साल बाद करोड़ों रुपये की प्रापरर्टी खड़ी कर लेते हैं। कहां से आया यह सब रुपया? यह डोनेशंज से आता है क्या या एडमिशन के ऊमर पांच पांच, दस दस और बीस बीस हजार रुपये ले कर

आता है । अगर इस प्रकार की चीज को हम कायदे के अन्दर लाने के लिए कुछ भी करते हैं तो माइनोरिटी का नाम ले कर और आर्टिकल 30 का नाम ले कर हमेशा इस तरह की बात आप किया करते हैं । इसका मुझे बडा दुःख है । अच्छा होता जबकि प्रवर समिति मे इस प्रकार की चर्चा चली थी तो हमारे नौ या दस सदस्यों ने जो मिनट आफ डिसेंट दिए हैं, वे न देते ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पैसा देने वाले माइनोरिटी वाले है ।

डा० कैलास : अब वह पैसा कहां से आता है और कौन देता है ? ब्लैक मार्किट के विरुद्ध ये बोलते रहते हैं और ब्लैक मार्किट कितना होता है यह इनके इन्टीट्यूशन दिखा रहे हैं कि लाखो करोड़ों की संख्यायें खडी हो जाती है ।

इस बिल मे यह दिया है कि मैनेजर हम किस को कहेंगे, मैनेजिग कमेटी किस को कहेंगे और अनएडिड माइनोरिटी स्कूल की परिभाषा भी दी है, रिकगनिशन के लिए हमारे पास कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध नही था तो सैंट्रल बोर्ड आफ हायर सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन रिकगनिशन के लिए रख दिया गया है । केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को खर्चे मे कितनी मदद देनी है, इस कायदे में उसे स्पष्ट किया गया है । इनको मै मानता हूं कि ये सब शुभ सूचक हैं ।

मैं नहीं चाहता था कि इस तरह से अनएडिड माइनोरिटी स्कूल्स को इस क्लाज में से निकाल दिया जाता जिसकी चर्चा एंथनी साहब कर रहे थे क्योंकि अगर यूनिफार्मिटी हम लाना चाहते है तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि अनएडिड माइनोरिटी स्कूल्ज के नाम से इनको शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से और उसके कंट्रोल से निकाल देना कुछ ठीक नहीं लगता ।

एजुकेशन कोड ठीक तरह काम कर रहा था लेकिन उस के पास कायदे की ताकत नहीं थी और हाई कोर्ट ने उसके खिलाफ फैसला दिया तो आवश्यक हो गया था कि इस बिल में हम उस की शक्ति को भी लाएं और मैं मानता हूं कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर तो बढ़ेगा ही, हमारे जो अध्यापक हैं उन को तन्खाहें बराबर मिलेंगी और स्कूलों के रिकग्नीशन और नान-रिकग्नीशन की बातें जो रहा करती थीं वह भी आगे से ठीक रहेंगी ।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के लिए मै दो शब्द कह देना हूं कि हम ने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के लिए पाच वर्ष तक की अवधि रखी है । मैं मानता हू कि जिस स्कूल में अगर मैनेजिंग कमेटी ठीक काम नहीं कर रही है तो तीन वर्ष या पाच वर्ष के लिए नहीं बल्कि उसे सदा के लिए ले लेना चाहिए । हमें आखिर आज नहीं तो कल यह देखना होगा कि ये शिक्षा संस्थान व्यापारिक सस्थांए न बन जांय । इसलिए वह जो पांच वर्ष की अवधि रखी है उसपर सोचा जाना चाहिए ।

क्लाज 5 के अन्दर लिखा हैं कि हर स्कूल को स्कीम आफ मैनेजमेंट बनाना पड़ेगा और उस को एक प्रापर एथारिटी से पास कराना होगा । उस के खिलाफ़ हमारे फ्रैंक एंथानी साहब बोल रहे थे । मैं मानता हूं कि यह बहुत आवश्यक कदम है । जब तक

[डा० कैलाश]

स्कूल का प्लानिंग नहीं होगा कि किस प्रकार से हम काम करने जा रहे हैं और उस को डायरेक्टर आफ एजूकेशन या जो भी निर्धारित एथारिटी हो उस से जब तक वह पास न हो तब तक नहीं चलना चाहिए । लेकिन जब ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर होता है उस ने जो कुछ भी निर्णय दे दिया उस के विरुद्ध अगर किसी को कोई शंका हो तो मैं चाहूंगा कि डायरेक्टर आफ एजूकेशन के पास अपील करने की इस में क्लाज होनी चाहिए थी । वह नहीं है ।

ट्रिब्यूनल के बारे में क्लाज 8 सब-क्लाज (3) में जहां 30 दिन के अंदर अपील करने की बात पहले थी उसे 3 महीने कर दिया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया गया है ।

आज जो इंडिसिप्लिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है विद्यार्थियों में और जो देखने में आ रहा है कि जरा सी बात में अध्यापक भाई भी हड़ताल कर देते हैं वह ठीक नही है । उन को इस में नही पड़ना चाहिए क्योंकि सरकार चाहे वह राज्य सरकारें हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार हो वह अध्यापकों के हित में ही सारे कार्य कर रही है । तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब उन के हित में यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है तो वह ऐसे कदम नहीं उठायेंगे जिससे कि विद्यार्थियो पर असर पड़े ।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it very clear that nobody would like that the educational system in our country should not improve. All of us wish that there should be better development of school education and, therefore, all the steps taken to have better development of school education and all steps taken to give security to teachers will be welcomed. But I wish to make one thing very clear and that is the so called development of school education and the so called security to teachers should not be provided at the cost of the minority rights provided in the Constitution. Here I want to point out that actually there is an attempt on the part of the Government to take over all the powers. there is an attempt at governmentation of the whole educational system so that they can do, in the educational field, whatever they like.

I am sorry to say, Sir, that many hon. members spoke very disparagingly about the minority rights. Some members have said that these rights of minorities are repugnant to the democratic character of the Constitution. I have to submit here that it is completely false. The fact is that the founding fathers of our Constitution accepted this fact that the minorities exist in this country and they have to be protected and they gave a secular character to the country for this purpose and also Fundamental Rights so that the identity of various minorities may be kept in tact. When this is the fact and when minority institutions exist and when such enactments are made this will affect the minority interests. It is therefore that we have to oppose, such piece of legislation.

Something very fantastic, very much exaggerated, was said here. It was said that, for admission in schools, the management collected Rs. 20,000 or Rs. is hieght This 30,000. of exaggeration I do not understand how it is possible for anybody to pay Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 for admission in a high school. There are half a dozen educational institutions under my management in my part of the country. With very great difficulties, these institutions are being managed. They have old and dilapidated buildings. (*Interruptions*) At Delhi there are schools like Shaflaque Memorial School and Kuami Middle School which do not have new buildings. Their buildings are old and are in a dilapidated coddition. They are not earning money. To accuse in general that all the private minority institutions or aided minorities institutions are bad or corrupt

is against fact. There may be a few institutions—I do not dispute that; but the number is very much less, say negligible, may be two or three or five per cent—who may make money by misusing the right of management. But, in general, it is not so. Therefore, to consider all the private managers as criminals of corrupt persons is wrong. Now what guarantee is there that after the passage of the Bill, everything will be alright and all the evil, will be eradicated. And what is the name of the Bill? The name of the Bill given here is "Delhi School Education Bill." But actually it is nothing but "Delhi School Teachers' Bill". Though it professes to be a Bill for development of school education, it has not said anything about the development of education. We all know that the present educational system is faulty. It is not suited to the present day needs. It is the present educatiodal system that is creating more and more frustration among the students and that something should be done drastically to improve the educational system. But nothing has been done in that connection. The Bill desires to give security to the teachers. We are not against it. We want that security to be given, but the entire powers to be taken over by the administration is wrong. What is the guarantee again that they would not meddle with the security? After all, is there no corruption in Government schools? Is there no favouritism, is there no discrimmition in the government schols? Only it is system that should improve and not the governmentation of everything. If there is some fault somewhere and if grievances of the teachers are there, we can have a committee of educationists and Members of Parliament that can go into their grievances. But that does not mean that if there is some mismanagement in 5 per cent of the minority aided schools, then on that basis you should conspire to destroy the fundamental rights guaranteed to the minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution to the minorities. That should-not be done. What we are afraid of is that such provisions go against the minorities' rights. Once you accept the Constitution as a democratic constitution and once you accept the Constitution as a secular constitution and you feel that the monorities have rights' to administer and manage their own educational institutions, and accepting all this you bring forward such Bills then that go against the fundamental rights given to the minorities. It is against the constitution itself. Therefore, we are opposed to it. We say that by such Bills you are not going to improve the situation and you are not going to improve the condition of the teachers also,

So, I want to say that we can improve the system of education and we have to give security to the teachers, but, it should not be at the cost of the minority institutions which have to be protected. To say that all these people who are having minority institutions are simplycriminals is wrong. There may be some black sheep here and there and that can be probed into by a committee which may be asked to investigate the matters and look into them and see that they are removed.

In conclusion I want to say a word about the recruitment. You want to specify and lay down the method of recruitment. Recruitment, appointment and dismissal is all part and parcel of administration and administration is the right of management as guaranteed by the Constitution because the minorities have right to establish and administer their own institutions.

I would like to make it perfectly clear that in order to improve the system of education and also provide security of service to the teachers which Goverament has got to do, but this cannot be achieved by bringing such measures as the present one which go against and abridge the fundamental rights of the minorities which we hold so much sacred and valuable.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं इस विधेयक के लाने पर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को बहुत बहुत मुबारकबाद देता हूं। यदि कुछ और पहले व शिक्षा मंत्री हो गए होते तो यह बिल जल्दी आ गया होता । इस बिल के लाने में जो दिल्ली के प्रगतिशील शिक्षक संगठन है उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत की, इधर उधर घूमे जैसे कि परिक्रमार्थी, मिनिस्टर और एम० पीज के यहां घूमे और उस के बाद व कामयाब हुए। सहीं मानों में यह उन के संगठन का प्रतीक है और उन्होंने दिल्ली मे इस विधेयक को लाने में बड़ा सहयोग दिया है । इस विधेयक से लगभग 14 हजार शिक्षक लाभ पा सकेंगे और डेढ़ लाख विद्यार्थी जो उन के अन्तर्गत पढ़ते है उन को भी थोड़ी संतोष की सांस मिलेगी। अब वे देखेंगे कि उन के शिक्षक जो अपमानित होते थे, जिनके कोई अधिकार नही थे, उन के अधिकार बढ़े हैं । इस विधेयक के लाने से जो शिक्षा में विषमता हैं—एडड स्कूल्स, प्राइवेट स्कूल्स और सरकारी स्कूल्स —वह भी दूर हुई है और तकरीबन बाकी जगह भी वह दूर होनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में चूंकि अल्पमत के लोगों को विशेषाधिकार देने की बात से हम कमिटेड हैं इसलिए वह दिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन मैं उस दिन के इन्तजार में हूं, मैं खास तौर से श्री सुलेमान सेठ से कहूंगा, जब माइनारिटीज इस देश में यतीमखाने न बढ़ाये बल्कि अच्छी शिक्षा देने में मदद करें। क्योंकि जब हिन्दू मुसलमान सभी लोग टैक्स देते हैं तो शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी और वैलफयर की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर डाली जाये, मजहब के कुछ जिम्मेदार या गैरजिम्मेदार लोगों पर न डाली जाये। लेकिन मैं ऐंथनी साहब से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि इंग्लैंड में जो नार्दर्न आयरलैंड है वहां की आयरिश माइनारिटीज के साथ कितना जुल्म हुआ है ? 50 सालों से नार्दर्न आयरलैंड का कोई भी व्यक्ति जो ब्रिटिश नहीं है वह मिनिस्टर नहीं हुआ हैं। इंग्लैंड में उन लोगों को गोली का शिकार होना पड़ता है । इसलिए जो इंग्लैंड में माइनारिटीज के साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है क्या उसका भी कभी उन्होंने खयाल किया है ? हमारे यहां यह बात नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से फ्रांस में अल्जीरियन्स के साथ क्या होता है ? अमरीका में नीग्रोज के साथ क्या होता है ? फ्रान्स ने ब्रिटेन की गुलामी से अमरीका की सहायता की लेकिन क्या आप स्वप्न में भी कभी सोच सकते हैं कि फ्रान्स की नेशनलिटी का कोई व्यक्ति अमरीका का राष्ट्रपति हो ? सैय्यद साहब चले गए, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अरब देशो में माइनारिटीज के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता है ? पाकिस्तान बलूचों के साथ क्या व्यवहार करता है ? हमें इस बात का फख्र है कि हम अपने देश में माइनारिटीज को अपने साथ लेकर चलते हैं ? हृदय परिवर्तन कर के उन के इंस्टीट्यूशंस को साथ रखते हैं । आपको इंस्टीट्यूशन को चाहे यह विधेयक मदद न कर सके लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट आपकी रक्षा इसलिए करती है जैसा कि अभी आपने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज तक आपसे सिफारिश करते हैं कि उनके बच्चों को

अपने यहां जगह दे। इसीलिए इस्टीट्यूशन्स आज तक मौजूद हैं। लेकिन चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट कुछ सोचती रहे, राष्ट्रपति जो कुछ सोचते रहें, बड़े लोग इस देश मे शिक्षालय खोलते रहे लेकिन जो शिक्षको की ट्रड यूनियन है उससे यह संस्थाये नही बच सकती है। वे अपने अधिकार धीरे धीरे ले लेंग। मैं ऐथनी साहब से कहना चाहता हू कि आपके स्कूल मे भी ट्रेड यूनियन है। आपकी बिरादरी के लोग, एग्लो इंडियस भी दुखी है। मेरे पास बहुत से लोग पेटिशन्स लेकर आते है जिनको कि निकाल दिया जाता है। जब आप बोल रहे थे तो मैं सोचता था गौतम बुद्ध के देश के ऐथनी साहब, राम के देश, अकबर के देश, गाधी जी के देश के ऐन्थनी साहब इग्लैंड मे आयरलैंड की माइनारिटीज के लिए और अमरीका मे जाकर नीग्रोज की माइनारिटीज के लिए कहे तो हमे सतोष होगा। हमारे देश मे शिक्षकों की जो ट्रेड यूनियन है उसको मजबूत होना चाहिए। दिल्ली के प्रगतिशील शिक्षक सारे हिन्दुस्तान के शिक्षकों के लिए प्रकाश स्तम्भ है। उन्होने एक रास्ता खोला है जो कि समाजवादी शिक्षा के निर्माण मे भी सहायक होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। रामजस हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल, बिडला हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल अभी बन्द कर दिया, वहा के शिक्षको को निकाल दिया गया और वे हड़ताल कर रहे है। उनको गुण्डो से पिटवाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। बलवन्तराय मेहता, इतना अच्छा नाम है, वे हमारी कांग्रेस के नेता थे, उनके नाम से जो हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल है वहा के शिक्षको को निकाल दिया गया। तो एड सरकार दे और टीचर्स को निकालने का अधिकार इनका है।

इसलिए मैं मत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि आपने एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है। हजारो लाखो रुपये की प्रोपर्टी पर रामजस बोर्ड ने कब्जा कर रखा है जिसका केस कोर्ट्स मे 4, 5, 10 साल से चल रहा है, लेकिन कोर्ट्स को कौन अक्ल दे मै नही जानता। इस देश मे अगर कोर्ट्स जनता के अधिकारो को इसी तरह दबाते रहें, चाहे बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के मामले मे देख लीजिए, राजाओ के प्रीवी पर्सेज के मामले मे देख लीजिए, आढतियो के मामले मे देख लीजिए, अगर कोर्ट्स इसी तरह करते रहे तो जनता को दूसरा रास्ता चुनना पडेगा। कोर्ट्स मे हजारो केसेज स्कूलो के पडे हुए है, कोई सुनने वाला नही है। इसलिए अदालतो मे परिवर्तन लाने के लिए हमे खासतौर से सोचना पडेगा। इसके अलावा और कोई तरीका नही है। और अगर सविधान मे तबदीली लानी पडे तो करनी चाहिए।

16 hrs.

यह बिल कितनी जल्दी लागू हो इस बात के लिये मैं शिक्षा मत्रीजी से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वह इस बिल को लागू करें। 5, 10 स्कूलो मे हड़तालें चल रही हैं, शिक्षक बाहर बैठे हैं। जो जमीनें स्कूलो ने अपने कब्जे में कर रखी हैं

[श्री शक्ति भूषण]

उन की कीमत आज एक, डेढ़ करोड़ रु० हो गयी है । माननीय ऐंथनी साहब ने कहा कि उनके स्कूल को सरकार से कोई एड नहीं मिलती कौन कहता है कि एड नहीं मिलती ? पानी सरकार देती है, जमीन दी, बसें दीं, और फिर भी कहें कि एड नहीं देती, तो यह एड नहीं है तो और क्या है ? समाज की इन सेवाओं से आप को लाभ होता है, समाज से लाभ होता है, और होना चाहिये, इस में मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । साथ ही आशा करता हूं कि माननीय ऐंथोनी साहब का हृदय परिवर्तन हो । साथ ही यह भी चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के शिक्षक और संगठित हों ताकि हमको ज्यादा तकलीफ़ न करनी पड़े । आपका हृदय परिवर्तन हो, और सारे देश में और दिल्ली में जो विषमता है शिक्षा में वह दूर हो और सभी जगह शिक्षकों को पूरे अधिकार मिलें, बच्चों को अच्छी तालीम मिले और जो उनके दिमागों में भय हो वह दूर हो ।

इतना कह कर मैं मंत्रीजी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं । और इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापतिजी, अल्पसंख्यकों के अन्दर अगर कोई नेता बन जाते हैं उन्हीं को ज्यादा लोगों का नेता बना दें तो क्या बुरी बात हैं । कोई गुरुद्वारे का नेता है, कोई मन्दिर का पुजारी है, अगर उसको सारे देश का नेता बना दें तो अच्छा हो । लोगों ने अपनी अपनी कुछ जगहें कायम कर रखी हैं । आप कहते हैं कि हम एक जमात के नेता हैं । अगर आप की शिक्षा का मतलब यही हो कि आप की शिक्षा अच्छी है तो हमें दे दीजिए और हमारी शिक्षा आप ले लीजिए । लेकिन अगर देश के अन्दर माननीय ऐंथोनी साहब को कोई कहता है या सुलेमान साहब को कहता है तो हमारा दोष है क्योंकि यह भी अपनी हुकूमत चाहते हैं । आज ऐंथोनी साहब कहते है कि माइनारिटी स्कूल के लोगों को देश का नेता मानने को तैयार हैं । इनके इतने सुलझे हुए विचार हैं कि बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लड़के उनके स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं । तो उन को देश का नेता मानना चाहिए ।

कल अखबार में एक बात आयेगी कि आप ने शिक्षा में हिम्मत का कदम उठाया है । लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूं कि कोई मजबूत कदम नहीं है । 1400 कुछ अध्यापकों को ठीक करने का कदम उठाया है । 25 साल के बाद संविधान में अगर कोई आपत्ति हो तो उसको बदलें, और बदले हुए जमाने के साथ उस को बदलना होगा । और संविधान की आड़ में शिक्षा मंत्री भी दब गये । और उन्होंने भी अमेंडमेंट कर दिया, क्योंकि उन्हें भी यह खयाल आया कि आर्टिकिल 30 में वह लिखा हुआ है । 25 साल के बाद भारत में सबसे बड़ी बात यह हुई कि प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति उभर नहीं रहे हैं, मनोबल गिर रहा है, राष्ट्र का निर्माता शिक्षक नहीं रहा, सारा राष्ट्र आत्महीन हो रहा है । यह कारण क्यों है ? माइनारिटी ग्रुप की क्यों नुमाइन्दगी कर रहे हैं ? उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि

आज मानवता का युग है। यह जातिवाद या धर्मवाद का युग नहीं है। कल दुनिया कहेगी कि भारत के अन्दर कहीं बौने लोग ही न रह जायें। यह प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तित्व क्यों नहीं आगे आ रहा है? आत्महीनता क्यों आ गई है? संविधान को बदले। समझ में नहीं आता कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा होगी, या कि अपने गुरुद्वारे में शिक्षा देंगे कि दूसरों पर तलवार चलाओ? यह क्या शिक्षा है। गुरुद्वारे, मन्दिर, मस्जिद सब को एक करो। और यह लोग कहते हैं कि हम शिक्षा के अन्दर नीति बदलना चाहते हैं।

तारीफ़ है इस बात की शिक्षा के बिल में आपने जो कदम उठाया है एक बात की कि उन राष्ट्र निर्माताओं की, जो भाषण देते है कि वे हमारे देश के भाग्य विधाता है, उनकी आप ने स्थिति सुधारी। लेकिन जो मेरा संशोधन है वह मैं पढता हू क्यों कि फिर मुझे समय नहीं मिलेगा, और अगर मन्त्रीजी ठीक समझें तो उसको मानें।

सभापति महोदय: आप के संशोधन तो उन के पास हैं ही।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: पहला अमेण्ड, मेंट मैंने यह दिया है:

Every school whose recognition is withdrawn under sub-section 4, sub-section 6, may appeal to the prescribed authority, who shall dispose of the appeal within six months from the date of presentation of appeal in such manner.

तो इस की जो अपील होगी उसके बारे में संशोधन दिया था कि इस अपील का सवाल ही नहीं है। तो मैंने यह दिया था:

Page 5, line—27 and 28—

for "sub-section (4) or sub-section (6)"
substitute—

"or sub-section (7)"

Two grounds have been given in sub-section (4) and (6) on which recognition can be withdrawn in the case of a school. An appeal against the withdrawal of recognition of these two grounds can be preferred under sub-section (7). Instead of sub-sec. 4 and 6 we should prefer the word sub-section (7), because this is sub-section (7) under which an appeal can be preferred.

तो आप इस को देखे कि आप कर ही नही सकते जैसा प्रस्ताव ला रहे है।

This can only be under sub-section (7) wherein an appeal can be preferred. I think you must accept it. You cannot put section 4.

अब मैंने दूसरी बात कही कि आप यह चाहते हैं कि

The authority concerns the grounds which may stop reduction in rank or suspension.

"for violation of any of the conditions prescribed in this behalf"

What is this, Sir? Without hearing the party you want that this dictatorial attitude should be adopted and you say that this is a very good clause. The authority does not serve a notice and you can suspend. This is contrary to the principle of natural justice and that is on page 6, line 7. How can you do this? You are not serving a notice and you say this is all right.

Now, Sir, I have requested for one thing.

अगर आप विद्यार्थियों से रुपया लेते हैं तो उन को रसीद दीजिए।

[Shri Mool Chand]

I want to put one thing here. In any case the fee is deposited, you should see that a receipt is given for it. Without re-eipt nobody should be allowed to accept the amount. Then I come to clause 4: it says:—

"(4) No payment, out of the aid given for salary, allowances and provident fund of employees of the school, shall be made for any other purpose".

अगर लाइब्रेरी के लिए एड दी जाती है तो उसी काम के लिए इसको खर्च किया जाना चाहिए, दूसरे के लिए नहीं।

The aid given for a specific purpose shall be utilised for that purpose only. The management should not spend that for any other purpose. To avoid that, I have put in my amendment as follows:—

"The aid given for the specific purpose shall be utilised for that purpose only."

Suppose some fund has been given for a particular purpose. What is the condition laid down that the management should use the fund for that purpose?

Now I come to Clause 7, sub-clause (2).

यह बहुत अच्छा क्लाज आपने रखा था।

It says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no transfer, mortgage or lease of any movable or immovable property of an aided school, not being the property specified in the rules, shall be made except with the previous approval of the appropriate authority".

I do not know why you have put in a clause or proviso that within two months if there is no decision taken, this automatically goes.

यह चीज आपने क्यों रखी है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

आजकल एक बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ चल रही है और वह एडवाइजरी बाडी रखने की है। यह एक निकम्मी बात है। आपको डिसिशन मेकिंग बाडी इसकी जगह रखना चाहिए। जहां कहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हुआ हम समझते हैं कि वहां एडवाइजरी बाडी होनी चाहिए। एम पीज तथा एजुकेशिनिस्ट उनके सामने जाएं और कहे कि हम सलाह देने आए है तो यह बहुत गलत बात है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह डिसिशन टेकिंग बाडी होनी चाहिए। अब क्या होगा कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कहेगा कि मैं इसको कंसिडर करूंगा। यह गलत बात है। इट शुड बी डिसिशन टेकिंग बाडी।

यह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट बिल है। शशि भूषण जी को शिक्षक धन्यवाद देंगे कि उनकी सुरक्षा का ख्याल किया गया है।

ट्रिब्यूनल आपने रख दिया है। अब कोई पच्चीस साल की आयु में सैशन जज बन गया तो क्या उसको आप कहेंगे कि वह डिसिशन दे? दस साल का एक्सीपीरियेंस तो उसके लिए आप लाजिमी रखें। सारी पावर्ज अगर आपने उनके पास दे दीं तो मामला गड़बड़ हो जाएगा।

आप हरीडली इस बिल को लाए हैं। शशि भूषणजी ने कहा है कि इसको जल्दी पास कर देना चाहिए और इसको लागू कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन यह लागू कैसे होगा? इसमें प्रेसक्राइब किया हुआ है कि रूल्ज बनेंगे और रूल बनाने की पावर डैलीगेट कर दी गई है। रूल बनने के बाद उनको पब्लिश किया जाएगा। अब इस

पावर को आपने डैलीगेट कर दिया है यह ठीक नहीं है। यह जो प्रिंसिपल है यह गलत है। सिद्धान्त हम निर्धारित करते नहीं हैं, गाइड लाइंज हम देते नहीं हैं और पावर डैलीगेट कर देते हैं ब्यूरोक्रेसी को तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। शिक्षा कैसी होनी चाहिए, स्कूल कैसे होने चाहिएं इस सब के बारे में आपको गाइड लाइंज जरूर देनी चाहिए थीं। वे गाइड लाइंज इस में नहीं हैं। सारी चीज आपने डैलीगेट कर दी हैं। जब डैलीगेट कर दी हैं तो थिंग्ज विल टेक देअर ओन कोर्स।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I welcome and support the Bill. I agree this is not the last word on the development of education. But any step taken cannot be the last and most comprehensive. We should remember what Gandhiji said in support of the principle that one step taken in the right direction is sufficient and we should welcome it when a step is taken, if it is good.

Some of the speakers had emphasised that the Bill seeks to promote the security of the teachers. This is a compliment, because the position of the teachers in the country is miserable. When members of the different professions like teachers, engineers, doctors and lawyers sit together, the position of the teacher is very pitiable. When the teacher suffers, it is the nation and the younger generation that is suffering. So, if we do something positive for the teachers, it is a very good step.

This Bill concerns the state of education in the capital. It seeks to step up education to its proper status. Among the disparities prevailing in the country, the disparity in educaiion is one of the most serious. The country today cannot give the same standard of education every where. We are concerned with the educational facilities in the capital. It has been emphasised that education should be an integrating factor and help in the development of the individual—dis own personality and his relation to so iety. When we think of education as a factor of national integration, here we observe certain disappointing elements.

We have heard both the critics and supporters of the Bill mentioning about the commercialisation of Educaiion in the capital. This is very unfortunate. The fact that the subject of education can be commercialised and made a means for making money and for material ends is very unfortunate. This is an important indicator of the fact that in this country education has become one of the most serious disparities. In many other parts of the country, especially the partII come from, education is far from being commercialised. So, as a punitive measure, if Government would like to take over the management of a school, the management and teachers will say, "Heil Government!" They will say "it is a welcome step and we would all like to co-operate with you." Here what we find is that the management are disappointed and they are unhappy, because the government comes to their rescue. It shows that education here is something different from what it is in other parts of the country. Education here is commercialised. The possibilities are, either the people here who send their wards are too well-off to spend any amount on any school, or the situation is such that they are exploited. In any case, this is not a happy position.

Mention has been made of protection of the minorities. We want the protection of minorities not only in the educational sphere but in all spheres. It is true that through education the minorities can be brought up or pushed up to the level of the general masses. But

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

what is happening now is that in the name the minorities, some communities or some school management or some individuals try to prolong or perpetuate that kind of life which seeks to take away our children from the mainstream of our national life, through extra-curricular and even curricular activities. To quote one instance, in my part of the country there are some schools run by missionaries of a particular religion. When we go to visit those schools, they present some cultural shows of variety programmes. These shows invariably depict pictures of Texas boys with drain-pipe pants and revolvers. They do not portray anything which has something to do with our traditions or culture. These missionaries do not encourage the presentation of our traditional culture. In the north eastern region most of the political hostilities are bred and encouraged by these so-called educational institutions. Even now these institutions attempt to take away children from the mainstream of thinking of political life. They are trying to set the son against the father, the younger generation against the older generation. I wonder if similar attempts are being made in other parts of the country.

Coming to the Bill, it seeks to raise and preserve the standard of education in this capital city. I welcome and support that. While doing so, I would appeal to the Education Minister and the Government of India that whatever facilities are provided to the children in the capital must have relevance and some relation to what is obtaining in the rest of the country. If the standard of education in other parts of the country are not brought to the level of the capital city, in the competition to the various professional services the students coming from those areas will be lagging behind.

I welcome the measure which will bring security of service to the teachers. They must be brought on level with the other professions. A person who is a teacher must be proud of his profession as people in some other professions are. If through this Bill we have done something for the teachers, it is a good step and we must congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, अगर यह बिल पहले आ गया होता, तो अच्छा था। जब से श्री नूरुल हसन एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर हुए हैं, उन्होंने इस की तरफ़ काफ़ी तवज्जुह दी है और आज यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है। जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस बिल पर काफ़ी काम किया है और इस में काफ़ी इम्परूवमेंट की। इस लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बरान का धन्यवाद करता हू।

इस बिल से दिल्ली के हज़ारों टीचरों को राहत मिलेगी। जो टीचर्ज एडिड स्कूलों में काम करते हैं, वे बहुत दिनों से परेशान थे। इस कानून के बनते ही वे यह महसूस करेंगे कि उन का डे आफ़ डिलिवरेंस आ गया है और सर्विस की सिक्युरिटी न होने की वजह से उनकी गर्दन पर हर वक्त जो तलवार लटकी रहती थी, उस से उन को निजात मिलेगी।

प्राईवेट मैनेजमेंट में—मैं व्यक्तियों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं; कई ऐसे मैनेजमेंट हैं, जिन में अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं और वे अच्छा काम करते हैं, लेकिन यह व्यक्तियों का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह तो सिस्टम का सवाल है—बुनियादी तौर पर ऐसे जरासम मौजूद हैं, जिन की वजह से यह सिस्टम दिल्ली में खास तौर पर टीचरों के

लिए काफ़ी नुक्सानदेह रहा है। इस सिस्टम को हटाना और एजूकेशन को ठीक ढंग से चलाना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और उस को इस जिम्मेदारी से पीछे नही हटना चाहिए। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी इस बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्तरदायित्व लेना चाहिए। जब हम समाजवाद की तरफ़ बढ़ रहे है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का यह उत्तरदायित्व दिन प्रति-दिन बढ़ते चले जाना चाहिए। मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि जहां हमारे अध्यापकगण अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करेंगे और निभायेंगे, वहां एजूकेशन के क्षेत्र मे सरकारी कर्मचारी भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी का एहसास करेंगे।

जहां तक दिल्ली के अध्यापको का ताल्लुक है, यहां पर 1947 के बाद जो हालत थी, उससे काफ़ी तरक्की हुई है। पिछले दिनो जब श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होने टीचर्ज के पे स्केल्ज में कुछ सुधार किया, उन को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की। आज भी यह आवश्यक है कि हम टीचर्ज को जितनी सुविधाये दे सके, वे दे। इस बिल के जरिये आज हम उन को सिक्युरिटी आफ़ सर्विस दे रहे हैं। सिक्युरिटी आफ़ सर्विस से उन का दिमागी तवाजुन ठीक रहता है और उस की वजह से वे अपना काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह कर सकते हैं।

उन को कई और फ़ैसिलिटीज देने की तरफ़ अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से दरख्वास्त करूंगा—मैं पहले भी एक सवाल के जरिये उन का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिला चुका हूं —कि जहां बाकी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए रहने के मकान प्रोवाइड करने की तरफ़ जबज्जुह दी गई है, वहां सरकारी मकानों में अध्यापकगण के लिए कोई परसेंटेज तय नही किया गया है। दिल्ली में आबादी दिन-प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और किराये ज्यादा होते जा रहे हैं, जब कि टीचर्ज की आमदनी कम होती है। इस लिए मकान की सुविधा न होने की वजह से उन को बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पडता है।

प्राईवेट मैनेजमेंट्स को 95 फ़ीसदी ग्रान्ट गवर्नमेंट से मिलती है और केवल 5 फ़ीसदी वे डोनेशन के जरिये और दूसरे तरीको से रेज करते है। जहां तक मेरा जाती तजुर्बा है, बहुत कम स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जिन में तन्ख्वाहो वगैरह के लिए सौ फ़ीसदी पैसे का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, ज्यादातर स्कूलों मे 95 फ़ीसदी पैसे से, जो उन को दिया जाता है, सारा काम चला लिया जाता है। जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने पहले भी कहा है, कुछ स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जिन मे टीचर्ज से पूरी तन्ख्वाह के दस्तखत ले लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उन को पूरी तन्ख्वाह दी नही जाती है। मैं यह नही कहता कि सब स्कूल ऐसे हैं। लेकिन यह सिस्टम ऐसा है, जिस में यह जर्म मौजूद हैं। इस लिए जितनी जल्दी यह सिस्टम हट जाये, उतना ही अच्छा है।

अभी भाई शशिभूषण जी जिक्र कर रहे थे बिरला हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल के बारे में। 74 टीचर्स और 2 हजार स्टूडेंट्स की वहां के मैनेजमेण्ट में शैक्टिस दे रखी है।

[श्री अमर नाथ चावला]

74 टीचर्स की सर्विसेज खत्म करने के लिए और 2 हजार विद्यार्थियों को अपनी पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध और जगह करने के लिए वहां के मैनेजमेंट ने नोटिस दी है। जो एजूकेशन कोड बना हुआ है क्योंकि उस की कोई स्टेट्यूटरी हैसियत नही है इसलिए हाई कोर्ट ने उस के खिलाफ फैसला दिया और मैनेजमेंट का इस में इंटेरेस्ट क्या है कि अगर प्रापर्टी मैनेजमेंट के पास रह जाती है तो जिन दिनों में कभी ये स्कूल शुरू हुए थे, अगर हजारों रुपये उस की कीमत उस वक्त थी, तो आज लाखों रुपये कीमत उस की है। और यह तो एक ऐसी मैनेजमेण्ट है जिस की कुछ हैसियत है। लेकिन दूसरे जो मैनेजमेन्ट हैं वह तो इस को कमाई का अड्डा बनाए हुए हैं। दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत सारे स्कूल ऐसे हैं जिन के लिए अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा जब वह शुरू हुए थे तो उन को गवर्नमेंट से मदद मिली थी। दिल्ली में जमीन की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर किसी कामर्शियल एरिया में है तो लाखों रुपये एकड़ उस की कीमत है और रेजीडेंशियल एरिया में भी कम नही है। लेकिन स्कूल अगर कोई खोलना चाहता है तो दिल्ली डेवलपमेण्ट एथारिटी उन को 5 हजार रुपये एकड़ पर जमीन देती है। चाहे वह एडेड हों, रेकग्नाइज्ड हों या अनरेकग्नाइज्ड हों, उन को पांच हजार रुपये एकड़ पर जमीन मिलती है। आगे चल कर अगर कभी डी-रिकग्नीशन करना चाहे तो प्रापर्टी मालिक की हो जाती है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो ऐसी मदद और ऐसा कंसेशन सरकार की तरफ से अनरेकग्नाइज्ड स्कूलों को मिलता है वह उन को नहीं मिलना चाहिए और केवल उन्ही को यह कंसेशन मिलना चाहिए जो रेकग्नाइज्ड और एडिड हों।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for agreeing to accept some of the amendments of Mr. Frank Anthony.

I would like to make it very clear about the schools that are run in the name of "Frank Anthony". Mr. Frank Anthony does not receive any part of the money or any part of the donations. The schools are run by an Association. This is the only body, the All India Education Society which holds examinations, which is really holding all the schools in India together with one syllabus. This syllabus, this curriculum, I must say, is very much Indianised. I want to take away the idea from some of our Members who think that this is a foreign syllabus which is being used in India. Our books, our syllabus, our curriculum, is very much Indianised. The Indian School Certificate examination is the only examination which holds the schools in all parts of India together. By this means we are able to get children who are being transferred from one part of the country to another part of the country easily admitted into our schools which otherwise would have created so many obstacles for the children. For instance, a child coming from Andhra Pradesh may not be accepted in Maharashtra where the medium of instruction would be Marathi. It would be very difficult for these parents who are transferred from one State to another State to get their children admitted in the schools if we did not have one national school.

I would like to say that, although it is run by a minority community, it caters for the majority of the people in India. This itself proves how much we would

like to associate ourselves with all the communities in India. We are not communal: we are accepting every child, from every community, from every walk of life, whatever may be his mother-tongue, whatever may be his creed. This proves that our minority schools are not run only for minorities. They are meant for everybody.

We should be proud to say that so many boys and girls who have gone out from our schools are now holding high offices in the country. I am sure, they are all grateful to the alma meter, the school, which has really given them a good foundation, a good discipline and a good education.

One more thing I would like to add. If discipline is being taken away from schools, as in some of the schools it has been taken away, now the teachers, the head-masters are forbidden to use stick or to punish the child. I wouldd say, "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is the order of the day. I remember, in our days, the children would not dare to go against the master or the teacher or the headmaster, whereas now, gheraoing the headmaster, gheraoing the teachers, is the order of the day. If more discipline could be enforced in schools, I am sure, our young boys and girls will grow to be better citizens, well-disciplined citizens. Instead of spending their time on the streets and in other places, it is much better they could spend time in schools perhaps, doing a little bit of homework, doing a little bit of useful work. In our days they used to be kept back as punishment. I think, retention in schools is much better than going about the streets indisciplined and acting in a way which is really not worthy of students of a good school.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Chandrappan—he is not here now—, in the whole of his speech, was not talking about the Delhi School Education Bill but was only talking about Mr. Anthony and nothing but Mr. Anthony; he wasted the whole time of the House in that; he was only concentrating on Mr. Anthony. It is very unfair on his part to say that Mr. Anthony is taking the school fees. Mr. Anthony does not take the school fees. It is run by an Association and the Association gives a large number of scholarships to unfortunate and poor children. Last year, Frank Anthony School gave Rs. 1 lakh to poor children, and this year they are intending to give Rs. 2 lakhs to poor children. So, it is not correct to say that we are taking away all the money for building schools.

One of my hon. friends on the other side was saying that private schools were coming up like mushrooms with huge buildings and beautiful furniture. I think, everybody would like his children to go to a good school where they get all the facilities, good furniture, laboratories, libraries and so on. That is the reason why we have so many rushing to the schools which are run by the minorities rather than to other government schools. If the government schools also offer these facilities to the children, I am sure they would also have over-crowding numbers on their rolls. It is because of the other amenities that we are giving to children that parents are more interested in putting their children in the schools which are managed by the minority communities than in other schools.

With these words, I would like to thank the Minister for coming half way to meet Mr. Anthony on the amendments that he has put forward, and I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I am extremely grateful to the hon. members for the support which they have been kind enough to give to the fundamental ideas behind this Bill. One of the most important features of this Bill is to give security of service to the teacher, and every member, as far as I was able to gather, has supported this concept and quite rightly so. Therefore, I am not going to dwell very much on this point except to remind, with your permission, the House once again how crucial and fundamental it is any measut

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of educational reform that the teacher's position should be adequately safeguarded. I am reading from the National Policy Resolution on education :

> "Of all the factors which determine the *quality of education and its contri*bution to national development, the teacher is undoubtedly the most important. It is on his personal qualities and character, his educational qualifications and professional competence that the success of all educational endeavour must utlitmately depend. Teachers must, therefore, be accorded an honoured place in society. Their emoluments and other service conditions should be adequate and satisfactory having regard to their qualifications and responsibilities."

Therefore, this is something which can only be guaranteed by statute. I am not saying that the only measure of educational reform which Government are contemplating is providing security of tenure to teachers.

Other measures like syllabus, examination reforms, like ensuring that proper educational facilities are available to all childtren between the ages of 6 and 14 —all these steps are being taken and I hope they will be improved. But these are not matters which can be introduced through legislation I think I am quite convinced that they are important and the hon. Members have rightly stressed their importance, but these are steps which cannot be provided through legislation.

Again, If I may, with your permission quote :

> "To promote social cohesion and national integration, the common school systems as recommended by the Education Commission should be adopted. Efforts should be made to improve the standard of education in general schools."

This is absolutely important. This is the crux of all educational reforms, that the general school must be improved and its conditions must be improved. Therefore, on this point again, I do not think that there is any disagreement among the hon. Members. I would only submit that you cannot do all these things by legislation. There are *other steps which have to be taken* and I have no doubt that they will be taken.

Many members and particularly, hon. Shri H. M. Patel referred to the obligations and duties of teachers. As a teacher myself, I am convinced that I am voicing the sentiments of the majority of the people belonging to my community, namely, the community of teachers, that we owe an obligation to society, we have a professional code that is to say, the interests of our pupils must be kept above the interests of ourselves. I think that no person who takes any pride in his profession will deny that a teacher will only earn the title of being called a teacher if he makes it clear by his attitude, by his conduct, by this behaviour and by his actions that he subscribes to this basic professional code of conduct. But, in order that some of us, some of the teachers, who may not be entirely familiar with what the duties and obligations of a teacher are, should know it and in order that those who are the defaulters should be brought to book—I would not want any teacher who goes against the code of conduct to be left unpunished—and for this purpose, this Bill which is before the House, has provided for the drawing up of a code of conduct for the teachers.

We have deliberately used the words 'code of conduct' because it is a professional code and a teacher, by and large, would subscribe to it, without there being any penal provisions. But, for the black-sheep, there may be people who may come to this profession because they have nothing else to do or because they could not find any other jobs. For that again, the responsibility is not entirely on the teachers concerned. There are social constraint which force people to go into this profession even though they may not really find that this is the job that suits them best. For that purpose,

this code of conduct will be drawn up and it would be possible for the administration, for the management to enforce compliance with this code of conduct in accordance with the highest traditions of the teaching profession.

Therefore, I do not think there is any reason to have any misgivings that the passing of this Bill would result in an attitude of what the hon. member referred to work, to rule. The rule for a teacher is the welfare of his pupils and therefore that rule will be fully incorporated in the code of conduct. I can assure the hon. member in that account.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We will be happy if he works to that rule.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : That is the intention.

On the question of minorities, I think I ought once again to reiterate what has been reiterated by Government on many an occasion in the past, that Government respect the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice It is not merely a constitutional obligation; it is also, as the hon. member, Shri Frank Anthony rightly pointed out, a moral obligation, which the ruling party has chosen to impose upon itself. Therefore, even where we felt that a certain right given to a minority institution might lead to mismanagement, we have taken full care, with the assistance of my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, to ensure that the law as interrpeted by the Supreme Court is fully complied with, and our academic predilections have not been permitted to get the better of the legal position.

I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Sulaiman Sait, that there is no intention on the part of Government to restrict any of the rights of minorities granted under the Constitution. I also wish to assure my colleague who fortunately belongs to my own community Shri Samar Guha, that I have consulted the constitutional pundits and my distinguished colleague, the Minister of Law himself, and have held extensive discussions, and we have tried, as far as it lay in our power, to ensure that the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is fully complied with.

There are three points on which I should like to offer a clarification about what the intention of Government is. First of all, in regard to the method of recruitment, the intention is not to impose any outside agency or authority on an unaided minority institution. The national policy resolution speaks of the pattern of 10 plus 2 plus 3, which means that 10 plus 2 will, in Delhi at least, be mainly in the school sector. The teachers who are appointed at least for the higher classes must be fully qualified to do the job. Therefore, it should be the duty of the management to select these teachers on the recommendation of a proper selection committee appointed by themselves on which they must appoint one or two experts of their own choice ; no outside agency would do it, but they must ensure that there is proper selection. I know that there are some good schools who would like to ensure that in order that their standards are maintained, they are able to get proper, competent advices, but there are, as any hon. friends know, other schools who do not observe this. Therefore, it would be necessary to have consultations to obtain the advice of experts. he choice of the experts will not be imposed on any management by any external authority but they must themselves choose the experts.

Then there is the question of arbitration. Again, it is not external arbitrator that is sought to be imposed on an unaided minority school. But in the interests of justice and smooth functioning, it should be necessary for a management through a contract to provide some sort of a review by a person agreed to mutually between the two contracting parties who is not himself a person who has taken the disciplinary action. This does not impose the authority of any

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outside agency. All that it seeks to do is that the management itself is to provide an arbitration which would be fair and just, and that is all that is intended through this particular clause.

There was another point about provident fund, pension, and so on. I have officially moved, with your permission, an amendment, and I hope that that will satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony. Therefore, I will not take much time of the House in referring to it.

Shri Jag 'ish Bhattacharyya has referred to the Bengali minority. Article 30 covers—

AN HON. MEMBER : There are only minorities; no majority.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : That is true. But the fact remains that the word minority does not refer only to religious minority it equally refers to the linguistic minority.

My friend, Mr. Agarwal is not here. I wanted to pay a tribute to him for having insisted on secularism; coming as he does from a parti ular bench, it is a welcome assertion from him. (*Interruptions*). Whatever may be the purpose of it, it is welcome.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri H. M. Patel, has raised a very important point where I must offer an explanation to the hon. House. It is with regard to the administrator and the question whether there should be a statutory council or an advisory council. As far as I have been advised about the legal position, the administrator under the Union Territories Act is the Lt.-Governor. In the matter of eductaion which is one of the transferred subjects, the Metropolitan Council has been given by this hon. House certain definite right and authority in the sphere of education. It would not be proper for this House to take away that right which it has given to the Metropolitan Council consisting as it does of the elected representatives of the people and transfer it to another body which it creates by the particular Act. Therefore, the administrator in the context of the Union Territory of Delhi not a bureaucrat or an individual. The administrator is the Lt.-Governor and he is aided and assisted in the matter of a subject like education by his Executive Council which is responsible to the Metropolitan Council.

Therefore, Sir, a Council, Committee or a Board just established is to consist of experts and various other important interests. Then only it can be called, technically speaking, an advisory body. The real authority will however have to vast in the Metropolitan Council.

I have no doubt that once the advisory body of this type is set up, the convention will grow whereby the recommendation of this advisory body will be accepted by the Metropolitan Council. I am not at all visualising a situation in which the recommendations of this advisory body would be totally ignored. I hope that this body will be Meeting fairly frequently and be reviewing all the things.

Regading rules, I have made a statement earlier in the Joint Committee which I would like to repeat here. I would like to obtain the advice of many of my hon. firends from the various parties, educationists and representatives of teachers before I finalise the rules to be made under this Bill, I shall try to do it as early as possible. Had it been possible for the Parliament to take it up and pass this Bill in the last session, then we would have had more time for consultation. I agree with the demand that has been made that it should be enforced as early as possible.

I shall do my best. More than this I cannot do anything on this particular point.

A suggestion has just now been made by my friend, Shri Chawla, over here regarding housing for the teachers. I shall take this up. That is for the hon. Minister for Housing and not for me to decide upon. This is something which certainly deserves very careful examination. I shall take up that matter. I shall also take up the other matrer of giving lands at concessional rates to unrecognised School.

I would like to make two points with regard to the very valuable contribution which the distinguished lady member Shrimathi Godfrey made. It is true that the Council of Indian School Certificate Examination has been holding competitions on an all India basis. That is not the only organisation. The Central Board of Higher Secondary examination also does it on an all India basis. The Central schools are also catering to the needs of the Transferable population. I think I have dealt with most of the points that have been raised. I would like again to express my gratitude to the hon. House, particularly to the Members of the Joint Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is a motion by Shri Frank Anthony for reference of the Bill to the Supreme Court.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : In view of the clarifications and amendment to be made by the hon. Minister, I would request the permission of the House to withdraw the motion.

Amendment No. 22 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question : "That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the clauses.

17 hrs.

Clause 2—(*Definitions*)

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 10,—

add at the end—

"But does not include a school established and administered by an institution in any of the languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution." (25)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 19 and 20,—

omit "Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations" (48)

Page 3,—

after line 22, *insert*—

"Provided that these examination bodies which are conducting or would conduct examinations are duly constituted in India, and the standards and methods they follow are in tune with the needs and requirements of our country and its people." (49)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendments No. 25 of Mr. Dandavate and Nos. 48 and 49 of Shri Chandrappan.

Amendments No. 25, 48 and 49 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That clause 2 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Power of Administrator to regulate education in schools.*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I do not move my amendment.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : क्लाज नम्बर 3 में मेरा एमेंडमेंट बहुत मामूली है । यहां यह कहा गया है:

I beg to move :

Page 4, line 2, *omit* "any person or" (44).

Clause 3(2) says "The Administrator may establish and maintain any school in Delhi or may permit any person or local authority....".

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इस में से मैं एनीपरसन हटाना चाहता हूं। हम शिक्षा में परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं। और शिक्षा सरकार की देखरेख में चलनी चाहिए। किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को यह अधिकार देने के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं। लोकल अथारिटी या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर जो स्कूल चलाते हैं वे स्कूल चलने चाहिएं, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के हाथ में यह अधिकार दे देने से वह इसका दुरुपयोग कर सकता है। इसके बारे में यहां बहस हो चुकी है और कई सदस्यों ने इस चीज को उठाया है। मेरा मकसद केवल यह है कि किसी निजी व्यक्ति के हाथ में इस तरह का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह स्कूल खोले या स्कूल चलाए। लोकल अथोरिटी या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर ही इस काम को करें तो ठीक होगा।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put amendment No. 44 to the House.

Amendment No. 44 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment by Shri Shashi Bhushan for adding a new clause 3A. He is not present.

Clause 4—(*Recognition of schools*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 14,—

after "any" *insert*—

"existing and not newly built" (45)

Page 4, line 32,—

for "four" *substitute* "three" (46).

Page 5, line 22,—

for "six" *substitute* "three" (47)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 22,—

for "six" *substitute* "four" (55).

Page 5, lines 27 and 28,—

for ",sub-section (4) or sub-section (6)"

substitute "or sub-section (7)" (56).

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : I want to move my amendment No. 63.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am accepting amendment No. 63.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Amendment No. 63 is identical to amendment No. 56, which has already been moved. So, it cannot be moved.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am accepting amendment Nos. 56 and 63, because they are identical. But I am unable to accept amendment No. 55.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put to he vote amendment No. 56, which has been accepted by Government. The question is :

Page 5, lines 27 and 28,—

for ",sub-section (4) of sub-section(6)".

substitute—"or sub-section (7)" (56).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the rest of the amendments to clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, 47 and 55 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Aid to recognised schools*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move:

Page 6, line 6,—

after "may" *insert*—

"after giving the managing committee of the school an opportunity of showing cause against the proposed action within a specified period," (57)

Page 6,

for lines 11 to 13, *substitute*—

"(4) Aid given for specific purposes shall be utilized for those purposes only." (58)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment Nos. 57 and 58 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 57 and 58 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.C. DAGA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8—(*Terms and conditions of service of employees of recognised private Schools*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 4,—

for "The" *substitute*—

"The Central Government in consultation with the" (287)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 6,—

add at the end—

"as suggested or recommended by the Delhi School Advisory Board"(38)

MR. CHAIRMAN: First I put amendment No. 28 moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to clause 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I put amendment No. 38 moved by Shri M.C. Daga to clause 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 38 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"Clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8A and 8B (New)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I beg to move :

Page 7,—

after line 39, *insert*,—

"8A. No employee of a recognised school shall undertake to teach privately a student who is a student in the same school, whether for a consideration or without consideration unless he obtains the permission of the Principal or Headmaster of that school in writing for teaching a student or a

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

group of students of such school without consideration only and the permission shall contain reasons necessitating a private teaching.

8B. No employee of a recognised school shall teach a student or a group of students of a school other than the school in which he is an employee, for a consideration, without the previous and written permission of the Principal or Head master of his school". (67)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put amendment moved by Shri C. K. Chandrappan, No. 67 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 67 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to clause 9

The question is :

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(*Salaries of employees*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

I beg to move :

Page 8, line 20,—

after "allowances" *insert* "directly" (29)

Page 8, line 21,—

add at the end—

" by means of postal money order and such disbursement shall be adjusted against the quantum of the aid granted to the aided school." (30)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Amendment Nos. 29 and 30 moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 29 and 30 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—*Tribunal.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I move

Page 8,—

for lines 22 and 23, *substitute*—

'11. (1) The Central Government may after consultation with the Administrator and subject to the condition of publication by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Tribunal to be known as the "Delhi School Tribunal", consisting of one person' (31).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 31, moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment, No. 10, by Shri Frank Anthony. Is he moving?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am not moving that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(*Contract of service.*)

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg to move :

Page 9,—

for lines 31 to 33,

Substitute—

"(b) the leave of absence, age of retirement, pension and gratuity, or contributory provident fund in lieu of pension and gratuity, and medical and other benefits to which the employee shall be entitled;"(71)

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Frank Anthony ....Is he moving?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Mine is almost the same as Government's. So, I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The question is

Page 9,—

for lines 31 to 33,

Substitute—

"(b) the leave of absence, age of retirement, pension and gratuity, or, contributory provident fund in lieu of pension and gratuity, and medical and other benefits to which the employee shall be entitled;" (71)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(*Admission to recognised School.*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I move:

Page 10,—

after line 13, *insert*—

"(2A) Registration for admission to any class of a recognised school shall start on a date and continue till such date every year as may be prescribed by rules in this behalf.

(2B) Admission to a class higher than class I of a recognised school shall be strictly on the basis of merit to be decided in accordance with the marks secured by the student in the preceding class and the admission to class I shall be strictly on the basis of a simple test to be prescribed by the Director of Education for the purpose."(68)

Page 10,—

for lines 14 and 15, *substitute*—

"(3) Except as provided in sub-sections (1), (2) (2A) and (2B), the admission to a recognised school or to any class thereof shall be regulated by rules made in this behalf."(69)

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now, I will put Mr. Chandrappan's amendments to clause 16 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question.

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16A to 16D (New)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I move :

Page 10,—

after line 15, *insert*

"16A. No donation whether in cash or in kind shall be asked for or made at the time of admission to any class of a recognised school.

16B. If the manager of any recognised school acts or allows the Principal or Headmaster or other staff of the school to act or acquiesces in an

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

act in contravention of the provisions of Chapter VI or rules made thereunder, he and the Principal or Headmaster shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

16C. Subject to the provisions of section 16, a student shall be free to take admission in any of the recognised schools in the Union territory of Delhi.

16D. No recognised school shall refuse to issue a school leaving certificate to a student of any class."(70)

I hope the Minister will give some consideration to my amendment No. 70

PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN: I regret. I cannot accept though I accept the Principal of it. There are other ways of doing it.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put amendment No. 70 to the vote of the House

Amendment No. 70 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga is not here.

I will now put clause 17 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27A (New)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : I beg to move:

Page 14,—*after* line 8, *insert*——

"27A.(1) There shall be a democratically elected school parliament in every school in Delhi.

(2) Its membership shall be compulsory.

(3) Its function shall be oriented in such a way that it would give students a training in democracy" (53)

I do not find any reason for the Minister to refuse it. I hope he will accept because it is only a matter of giving some democratic rights to the students.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am unable to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 53 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put *clause* 28, as amendments to it are not being moved.

The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title, extent and Commencement.*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 5, —*for* "1972" *substitute*—"1973". (2)

(*Shri D. P. Yadav*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, *for* "Twenty-third" *substitute*—"Twenty-fourth". (1)

(*Shri D. P. Yadav*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Encating Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): As one who belongs to a minoirty communsty, I am deeply concerned about a certain posture which is sought to be taken for and on behalf of minorities over this Bill. This is a very regrettable feature. Nobody will deny that the Christian educational institutions have rendered yeoman service to the cause of education throughout the length and breadth of the country. But does it mean that in the sphere of education which is the very life-blood of a nation and on which depends the very future of the generations to come, Government is to remain a helpless spectator for all times to come and evolve a wholesome and desirable measure to interference in certain circumstances m the educational institutions just because certain institutions happen to be run by minority and are unaided institutions? To say that this legislative measure has caused oppression to minorities, is simply deplorable. That is hardly the way to save the interests of the minorities in the long run.

I do not know why, when the Minister was speaking on this point, was so apologetic about it. I agree with Mr. Shashi Bhushan in what he said. As one who has had the opportunity of travelling round the world, I have seen what humiliations and oppression the minorities are subjected to in different countries. I submit in all humility that the catholicity and understanding that is extended to the minorities in this country is unparalleled. It is a tribute to the secular values of the people of this country.

There are communal elements at work. But are there not communal elements in the minorities? There are communal elements in the majority community and there are communal elements in the minority communities. There is no doubt about this fact. But, by and large, sane and powerful thinking in this country is always against communalism. And therefore to say that this legislation which provides very desirable and whole some measures for the security of the teachers employment, and provides for evolving a code of conduct for teachers and for interfernece of the Government in appropriate circumstances and conditions in the administration of the educational institutions would in any way or manner be an oppressive measure on minorities, I submit, is indicative of gross perversity. After all, are the minority to be kept outside the mainstream of national life? Are the minorities to become the majority, and the majority to become the minority? This is not the way in which the real interests of the minorities can ever be safeguarded (*Interruption*). The hon. Jan Sangh Member is incapable of understanding what I am saying. So, forgive him, for he knows not what he speaks.

Therefore, I fully support this legislative measure and I submit that the bogey which is raised so far as this Bill is concerned, that this Bill is a fraud on the minoriteies, is nothing but—I should not like to use a stronger word—a complete distortion of a very laudable and desirable measure in the realm of education.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, बिल में कई बुनियादी कमियां तो हैं फिर भी मैं मोटे तौर पर इसका समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन करते

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हुए दो तीन बातें उसके जरिए मन्त्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि दिल्ली में शिक्षा एक प्रकार की होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन दुख की बात है कि इस बिल के अन्दर इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। कई तरह के स्कूलों का प्रावधान इसमें है जिसकी वजह से शिक्षा की एकरूपता में कठिनाई होगी। मैं चाहता था कि शिक्षा एक ही प्रकार की होनी चाहिए थी जिससे कि हम उसको सामाजिक परिवर्तन में एक हथियार के रूप में सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल कर सकें। वह हम करते लेकिन इस बिल में इस बात की कमी है जिससे इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में कठिनाई होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक स्कूल्स हमारे देश में सभी जगह हैं, दिल्ली में भी हैं लेकिन पब्लिक स्कूल्स की क्या आवश्यकता है? जब आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो समाजवाद में क्या किसी भी मुल्क में पब्लिक स्कूल की व्यवस्था है? क्या कहीं पर इस तरह से अलग अलग किस्म के स्कूल हैं। (व्यवधान) चाइना में हैं तो आपको मालूम होगा लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है नहीं है। पब्लिक स्कूल्स बना कर आप एक विशिष्ट प्रकार के वर्ग को जन्म दे रहे हैं ताकि नकी शिक्षा कुछ दूसरी प्रकार हो और जनसाधारण की कुछ दूसरी प्रकार की हो। इस तरह की बात आज के समाज में मेल नहीं खाती और कम से कम, जब आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं उसमें तो कतई मेल नहीं खाती। तब हो सकता है समाजवाद की बात आप केवल कहने के लिए करते हों।

आखिरी बात यह है कि जहां तक भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों का सम्बन्ध है, हम इस बात के समर्थक हैं कि अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों की पूरी तरह से रक्षा की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन इस के माने यह नहीं होने चाहिए कि इस नाम पर हम स्कूलों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात करें। उन की भी वहां पर सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए। मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कल मेरे पास एक तार आया है, भारत सरकार के जरिये कैन्टूनमेन्ट बोर्ड की व्यवस्था होती है। दानापुर कैन्टूनमेन्ट बोर्ड में एक तुरही टोली मिडिल स्कूल है। वहां दो उर्दू शिक्षक बहाल करने की इजाजत बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने दी। लेकिन वहां के जो प्रशासक हैं उन्होंने इसको नहीं माना। तो इस तरह की कठिनाई हो जाती है। कानून आपका ठीक है। (व्यवधान) दिल्ली में भी इसी तरह की बात हो सकती है। तो लिंग्वीस्टिक माइनारिटीज की, उर्दू, बंगला, उड़िया भाषा की हिफाजत आपको करनी चाहिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो कानून की किताब में ही सारी बातें रह जायेंगी और अल्पसंख्यक जातियों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होता रहेगा, हम आप सुनते रहेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपने जो बिल पेश किया है, कुछ कमियों के बावजूद मैं उसका

स्वागत करता हूं और आप ठीक से इसको लागू करें यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : सभापति जी, शास्त्री जी ने जो कुछ भी कहा है, उनकी भावना की हम कद्र करते हैं लेकिन जो कुछ भी उन्होने कहा उसका जवाब पहले दिया जा चुका है अत: उसको दोहराने की आवश्यकत नही है।

साल्वे साहब को भी मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यहां पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, सारी की सारी बातें हो चुकी हैं, मैं निवेदन करूंगा इस सभा से कि यह बिल पास किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is, "That the Bill, As amended, be passed".

The Motion was adopted.

17·36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 28, 1973 Chaitra 7, 1895 (Saka)

A GIPNT—M—4078 L. S.—